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Established 1887

88 Killed By Fire in Seoul Hotel

Club Reportedly
Locked Clients In

SEOUL, Nov. 3 (AP).—Police blamed a careless smoker for a hotel fire early today that killed 88 persons, most of whom were trapped in a nightclub. A survivor said the club's employees locked the only exit, apparently to make sure the customers paid their bills.

It was Seoul's fifth major hotel fire in less than three years, the second in three weeks and the second in the Brown Hotel in just over two years.

The blaze destroyed the hotel's sixth floor, where police found 65 bodies in the nightclub. They said they were looking for the hotel client who started the fire by carelessly disposing of a cigarette butt in a sixth-floor room.

Police also were investigating the report by a 24-year-old Korean woman that nightclub employees locked the door, trapping an estimated 200 young guests.



Woman helped to safety during hotel fire in Seoul.

She said the door was locked when the fire broke out shortly before 3 a.m. Almost an hour after the nightclub was required by law to close.

She said the customers finally broke down the door and stampeded from the flames and smoke through a narrow corridor, darkened because the fire had knocked out the electricity.

Another survivor, a 26-year-old man, said he and about 50 others escaped through a ventilation shaft in the nightclub wall.

A hotel employee said a Korean woman in a nightclub ran out of a room on the sixth floor, shouting "Fire," at about 2:50 a.m. He said he tried unsuccessfully to put out the fire with a portable extinguisher.

Police said they could not tell how many persons were in the seven-story, 56-room hotel because its records were destroyed. They estimated that about 400 persons were in the building, which also contained 21 apartments and scores of shops. A Japanese man who was injured was the only known foreigner among the victims.

Police said the dead were overcome by smoke or were killed trying to escape by jumping. Ten doctors were called in to help identify the dead, all but 20 of whom were burned beyond recognition. Witnesses reported seeing almost naked men and women screaming for help from windows of the top floors.

Four months after the last Brown Hotel fire, a blaze swept through a theater in downtown Seoul and killed 50 persons at a rock concert.

Nixon Off Critical Care List

Able to Sit Up
On Side of Bed

By Stuart Auerbach

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 3 (WP).—In their most optimistic bulletin since Richard Nixon entered the hospital 11 days ago, the former president's doctors removed him from the critical list today and allowed him to sit on the side of the bed.

"This is his best morning since the hospitalization began," on Oct. 23, Dr. John Lungen, Mr. Nixon's chief physician, said.

Nevertheless, Connie Hamilton, the chief of critical care nursing at Memorial Hospital Medical Center, said that the former president "is physically quite ill. I doubt he feels like doing anything—including watching the Sunday football games."

After five days of crises, starting with postoperative shock Tuesday that brought him death, today's medical bulletin was the first that did not mention potential dangers to Mr. Nixon's life. Dr. Lungen, long his doctor, was described as "enthusiastic" this morning over Mr. Nixon's progress.

As a result, Dr. Lungen eased up on the intensive care that had been given Mr. Nixon since his surgery early Tuesday morning to block blood flow in his left leg from traveling to his lung or heart. He was moved from "critical care" to "sub-intensive care."

That meant that only one nurse—able to give drugs and start treatment on her own in any emergency—would be watching Mr. Nixon at all times.

Until now, two nurses have been watching Mr. Nixon and constantly monitoring his vital signs via electronic measuring devices attached to his body. One nurse, Miss Hamilton, said, "In Mr. Nixon's room at almost all times. The other sat outside, both watching monitors and Mr. Nixon through a window."

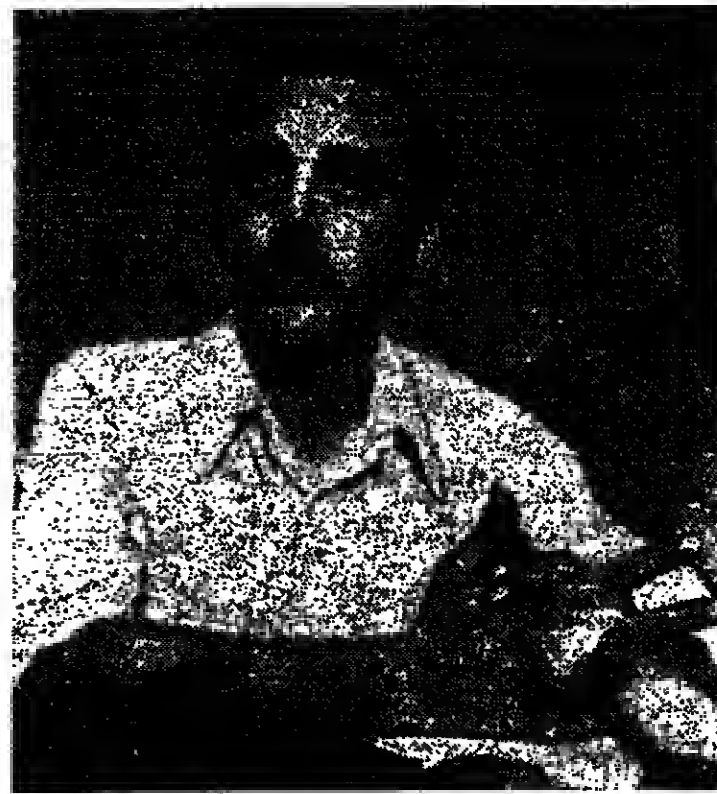
Even so, the nurses will keep constant check on Mr. Nixon's heartbeat, heart rhythms and blood pressure. The first signs that he was going into shock Tuesday, six hours after the operation, were a sudden drop in blood pressure and a rapid rise in pulse rate, Miss Hamilton said. The doctors are still taking no chances with Mr. Nixon. They are leaving tubes in his veins in case they should have to give him emergency medication.

As a measure of Mr. Nixon's improvement, the doctors for the first time since his operation allowed him to sit up in bed—dangle his feet over the side of the bed," as Miss Hamilton put it.

He was also given his first solid food today—custards, mashed potatoes, and puréed meats and vegetables.

Mr. Nixon is also receiving treatment every four hours to keep his lungs clear.

The doctors said Mr. Nixon was "alert" and "slept at intervals throughout the night." His temperature, blood pressure and pulse were listed as normal and his red-blood-cell count continued to increase, although it is slightly below normal.



PLO spokesman Yasser Arafat at news conference.

Says Kissinger Bid Was Rejected

PLO Aide Says Arab Nations Should Prepare for New War

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The information chief of the Palestine Liberation Organization said yesterday that the "primary duty of the Arab states is to prepare themselves militarily and economically" for a new war with Israel.

Yasser Arafat, a member of the executive committee of the grouping of guerrilla units, said that there was no hope for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict while Israel and the United States refused to include the PLO in negotiations.

Mr. Arafat said that the Arab chiefs of state, in their meeting at Rabat, Morocco, had rejected a peace approach proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The Palestinian spokesman, at a news conference here, said that the Arab leaders, "including those leaning toward the United States," had rejected what he described as a four-point proposal made by Mr. Kissinger to advance Israeli-Arab agreement.

The proposal, as described by Mr. Arafat, called for the following steps as the next stage toward settlement:

- Partial withdrawal of Israeli forces in the Sinai Peninsula in exchange for a declaration of nonbelligerence by Egypt that "would end the state of war permanently between the two countries."
- A final settlement on the Jordanian front that would give King Hussein of Jordan administrative control of the major cities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan "except Jerusalem," while Israel maintained military control of the countryside on the West Bank.

- A minor withdrawal by Israel on the Golan Heights in the vicinity of Kuneitra, but continuing occupation of the strategic heights by Israel.
- A unanimous resolution by the Arab oil states to lower the price of oil.

"These proposals are sheer nonsense," Mr. Arafat said.

Plan Rejected

The Arab chiefs of state have rejected Mr. Kissinger's proposals leading to bilateral discussions between Israel and each of its adversaries, and have called for resumption of the Geneva peace talks with the PLO representing the Palestinians.

But Mr. Arafat said there was no reason to believe that the Israelis would agree to reconvene the Geneva talks.

Mr. Arafat said that the PLO delegation at Rabat, led by Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, had made no concessions to Jordan in exchange for King Hussein's recognition of the PLO's right to take control of any territory relinquished by Israel on the West Bank.

Mr. Arafat said there would soon be a meeting of the "confederation states"—Syria, Jordan and Egypt—and the PLO. The oil-producing Arab states have agreed to give \$3.35 billion to the confederation states next year for military purposes.

Report on PLO Bid

BEIRUT, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The PLO plans to appeal to the United Nations to help it find "common ground for a settlement" with Israel, a high-ranking source in the guerrilla group has said.

The source, who is expected to be a member of the PLO's delegation at the General Assembly on Nov. 13, said on Friday that such an appeal would be essential to get the Palestinians and Israelis off "their present collision course."

Referring to continued Israeli statements that Jerusalem will not negotiate with the guerrilla organization, he said: "We shall show the world that we Palestinians want peace at the time the Israelis are refusing it."

Kissinger's Visit Fails to Change Shah's Oil Stand

By Murray Marder

TEHRAN, Nov. 3 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger admitted yesterday after talks with Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran that the United States is now attempting to halt new increases in oil prices rather than trying to negotiate lower prices.

In a series of statements this fall, the U.S. government has waged a public campaign to get the oil-exporting nations' cartel to cut the petroleum prices that it had quadrupled within the last several months. "Before you have lower prices, you have to have stable prices," Mr. Kissinger said at a press conference yesterday.

By contrast, on his last trip to this region, in October, Mr. Kissinger encouraged hopes for cutting existing oil prices with support from Saudi Arabia, Iran and Saudi Arabia is the world's two biggest exporters of oil and the Shah has taken a lead in raising oil prices to their present level on the ground that oil has been greatly underpriced for years.

The Shah held out no prospect yesterday for avoiding further oil price increases unless foreign oil marketing companies cut their high profits. Iran intends to maintain the purchasing power it now holds for oil in relation to the prices of other world commodities, he said yesterday after his four hours of talks with Mr. Kissinger.

The Shah said oil prices would go up, not down, unless profits of U.S. and other oil-selling companies are reduced.

Fixed-Price Proposal

He noted that he has proposed a single fixed price for oil, with variables for type and location, to be linked to the prices of 20 to 30 other world commodities. This fixed price in place of the multiple pricing system, with so-called posted prices, now in effect, he said, would have the advantage that "nobody could manipulate" the price and everyone would know the price, the taxes paid on it and the profits.

U.S. experts are extremely skeptical about the Shah's price proposal, which was approved last week by the economic committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and will go before the OPEC's oil ministers for further action in December.

The best that Mr. Kissinger could say about the plan publicly, during this visit to strengthen U.S.-Iranian ties, was "We are not in principle opposed to the idea of a fixed price, but we are studying it further."

Considerable expectation has been aroused in recent months (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

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By 117-0 in General Assembly

UN Votes Compromise Cyprus Resolution

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (UPI).—The General Assembly voted today for a compromise resolution that would allow the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus, the safe return of refugees to their homes and continued negotiations between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities for a political settlement.

Ending its one-week debate on Cyprus, the assembly unanimously adopted a compromise resolution acceptable to Greeks and Turks. The vote was 117 to 0.

But in their final statements, Turkish Foreign Minister Turgut Gunes and Cyprus chief delegate Spyros Kyprianou upheld their divergent positions. Mr. Gunes said a federal state was the only possible solution while Mr. Kyprianou maintained that the Cypriots could not negotiate under the Turkish military presence.

In Nicosia, newspapers said today that Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash has approved the UN resolution. One said Mr. Denktash had "given a positive reception to the UN resolution because it supports the Turkish community's views and principles repeated many times in the past 11 years."

Reevit Backs Resolution

In Ankara, Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit welcomed the UN resolution yesterday. He told reporters that the UN had accepted that the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish Cypriots represented two different communities and had equal rights.

The Premier added that the wording of the resolution did not bar a federation as a solution for the island's problems.

Defense Minister Hasan Tark said the UN's call for eventual withdrawal of foreign forces from the island in no way clashed with Turkey's policy.

Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus who was forced to flee from the island in an Athens-led coup in mid-July, said in a statement issued by the Cypriot government information office in Nicosia that he found the UN resolution "absolutely satisfactory."

The resolution asks all nations to respect "the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions against it. It also:

- Asks that further negotiations can be conducted within the framework of the UN.
- Requests UN Secretary-General

eral Kurt Waldheim to continue using his good offices.

Four nonaligned nations—Algeria, India, Mali and Yugoslavia—had worked for several days on the resolution, eliminating all condemnation of Turkey contained in an earlier text circulated by Cyprus.

Mr. Gunes urged the Greek Cypriot community and Greece to look upon the problem in a "realistic" way. A federal system, he said, was the only solution. It was a "historical reality," he added.

He said the Greek community was in the majority on the island and wanted union with Greece which, he said, was unacceptable for the Turkish community.

Only a federal solution, he concluded, could provide for the physical security, economic development and cultural growth of Cyprus.

Mr. Kyprianou accused Mr. Gunes of trying to dictate the solution that Cyprus should seek. The Turkish foreign minister, he said, "has given the impression that Turkey will go ahead with its policy of dictating the terms for a settlement. Let the Cypriotes be alone," he appealed to Turkey. "Let the United Nations be the guardian."

There was no doubt, Mr. Kyprianou concluded, that the basic demands of Cyprus were understood and accepted by the international community. The overwhelming majority of speakers in the debate had supported it, he added.

Gunes Reports Meetings

UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 3 (AP).—Mr. Gunes told newsmen yesterday that secret talks with Greek Foreign Minister Dimitris Biliotes have brought the two nations somewhat closer on Cyprus problems.

He said that he met here Friday with Mr. Biliotes following approval of the UN resolution. He gave no details of the talks but said he has reason to hope that the new Greek government will respond to the friendship that Turkey feels for Greece.

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\$25 Billion Since September, 1973

Oil Producers Run Up Huge Money Reserves

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—Money reserves owned by the oil producers' cartel rose by at least \$25 billion in the last year to a total of more than \$68 billion, or 19 per cent of the world total, compared with only 7 per cent at the end of September, 1973, according to data released over the weekend by the International Monetary Fund.

Thus, the transfer of monetary resources from the Western consuming countries to the cartel, which many experts had predicted would undermine the world's financial system, is already well under way.

Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil producer, alone has accumulated \$11.5 billion in reserves at the end of this September, moving up into fourth place behind West Germany, the United States and Japan.

A year ago, the Saudis had only \$4.9 billion in reserves—made up of currency, gold and other assets—ranking 19th. It appears likely that within the next several months, Saudi Arabia will pass both the United States and Japan, ranking second only to West Germany, which now has \$25.5 billion in reserves.

At the same time, the IMF reported that the industrial nations, convulsed with a four-fold increase in the price of oil, had run a staggering combined deficit in the second quarter of 1974 at

the rate of \$51 billion, compared with an annual rate of \$41 billion in the first quarter and only \$10 billion in the second quarter of 1973.

The pervasive nature of the impact of rising oil prices was shown by the fact that, except for West Germany and Sweden, all industrial countries had suffered sharp trade deficits in the second quarter of 1974.

Oil experts and economists have been warning for some time that if the price of oil did not come down, the cartel nations would accumulate a top-heavy position in world monetary reserves. The world bank, for example, has estimated that by 1980 the cartel would accumulate \$600 billion in reserves, or three times the present volume.

But the IMF figures are dramatic evidence of how far the process has already gone. They cover data for 10 of the 12 members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries which also are members of the IMF.

The gains have been spectacular, especially within the past

N.Y.C. Curbs Smoking

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Lighted cigarettes, pipes, cigars and cigars have been banned in all New York City supermarkets and elevators, most college classrooms and some recreational facilities.

هك زامن الفصل

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Where else?

Israeli Doubts King Hussein Will Allow PLO Operations

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A high military officer said yesterday that he did not believe King Hussein would allow Palestinian guerrillas to resume operations against Israel from Jordanian territory. But should that occur, he added, Israel would be able to cope with such action.

The officer, a member of the general headquarters staff who refused to be identified, was commenting privately on a report from Beirut that the Palestinian Liberation Organization will insist on the right to resume operations in Jordan.

Most of the guerrilla raids into Israel came from bases in Jordanian territory until September, 1970, when King Hussein cracked down on guerrillas in his territory, killing a large number of Palestinians and driving others out of the country.

PLO Statement

Commenting on the PLO statement that the Arabs expect

French Aide Ends Talks With Israelis

TEL AVIV, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Israeli foreign minister said yesterday that he had told French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues that the Arab guerrillas were a gang of terrorists who do not represent the Palestinian people.

Mr. Sauvagnargues boarded his Mystere-30 jet for Paris without an escort of senior Israeli officials and no joint communiqué was expected on the three days of talks, according to Israeli sources. They attributed this to Saturday's being a national day of rest on which official business is suspended in Israel.

"I think the visit was a useful one," Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told newsmen at Kibbutz Ginosar, his collective farm home beside the Sea of Galilee where Mr. Sauvagnargues spent Friday night.

"I cannot say that we reached any agreement on certain political issues," Mr. Allon said. "I would rather say that we agreed to disagree on most issues."

Mr. Allon said Mr. Sauvagnargues did not offer French help to mediate with the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose chairman, Yasser Arafat, met with the French minister in Beirut last week.

No Message

Mr. Allon said Mr. Arafat did not use Mr. Sauvagnargues to send a message, or best wishes, and "I was not curious to hear anything about him because our files on him in the Criminal Department tell it all."

Repeating the essence of critical remarks made earlier in the visit, Mr. Allon said French policy, together with that of other European states, "has given the impression that they are ready to sacrifice the vital interests of Israel for the sake of the Arab side, which doesn't want to conduct negotiations for peace."

The Israeli minister said he told Mr. Sauvagnargues that unlike the Algerian revolutionaries who fought against and won their independence from France in the 1960s, the PLO "firmly says in their Palestinian covenant that they are aiming to destroy the state of Israel altogether."

"They are not to be considered as a national liberation movement or as a guerrilla force," he said. "These are a gang of terrorists who do not represent the people who have not been recognized by an organized people to fight for their cause."

In Israel's view, he said, the territory of pre-independence Palestine, which, of course, includes both banks of the Jordan River, can offer a just solution to the national expression of both the Jews and the Palestinian Arabs.

Demirel Rejects Ecevit Proposals

ANKARA, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Premier Bulent Ecevit today said that Justice party leader Suleyman Demirel had rejected all of his proposals for collaboration in solving the 48-day-old government crisis.

Mr. Demirel, head of the Republican People's party, has been running a minority caretaker government while seeking to organize a new coalition.

"Demirel has rejected all nine of my alternative solutions," Mr. Ecevit told newsmen following a 35-minute talk with Mr. Demirel. "I would say there are no prospects left for cooperation between our parties in solving the crisis."

Dutch Get Breathalyzer

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—The Netherlands introduced the breathalyzer alcohol test for motorists Friday.

Shah Visited By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

that Saudi Arabia and Iran, as the two most powerful politically moderate oil-producing nations in this region, would agree to a cut of about \$1 a barrel in the price of oil.

The Shah's comments yesterday, in which he described his fixed price plan, which would use as its base a \$10-a-barrel price for light Arabian oil from the Persian Gulf, caused some newsmen to mistakenly believe that he was proposing a \$1.65-a-barrel cut in the present price.

The Shah specified, however, that he was talking about a reduction from what is known as the "posted price" of oil. This is the technical price figure used to compute taxes and royalty payments for oil, rather than the market price.

What the Shah proposes, he made it clear, would maintain, not reduce, the basic revenues to oil-exporting nations. These prices will rise again in the immediate future, the Shah said, in order to compensate for what he called the inflationary rise of all prices. Other experts say this is likely to increase oil by about 34 cents a barrel.

The Shah said at one point in the interview in his Saadabad Palace that the single pricing formula he advocates should bring down the price of gasoline to consumers. But he added a strong qualification:

"This will occur, said the Shah, if 'profits will be limited.' Oil marketing companies, he said, should have their profits cut. But he said this is a matter for others to enforce.

There was no desire on either side yesterday to emphasize oil policy differences as the two nations signed an accord to establish a joint commission on political, economic, cultural, defense, scientific and technological cooperation.

Mideast Trip Is Announced By Kissinger for Nov. 5-7

(Continued from Page 1)

presidential palace, Mr. Ceausescu said that a new outbreak of fighting in the Middle East would "cause great difficulties in oil supplies and aggravate the energy crisis."

In announcing that he would definitely visit the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said the purpose of his mission was "to consult all parties in the Middle East on the significance of the Rabat summit and possible next steps toward a Middle East peace."

Mr. Kissinger will stop briefly in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, for talks with King Faisal which may include a discussion on oil prices.

Mr. Kissinger is said to feel that his Middle East trip will result in an immediate breakthrough toward getting peace negotiations started.

Its primary purpose is to take soundings with the Arab leaders following the Rabat summit conference, which recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole authority to set up a Palestinian state in territory surrendered by Israel.

Mr. Kissinger is reported to believe that the PLO recognition has complicated the chances of getting negotiations started, but he is still hopeful that there might be some flexibility.

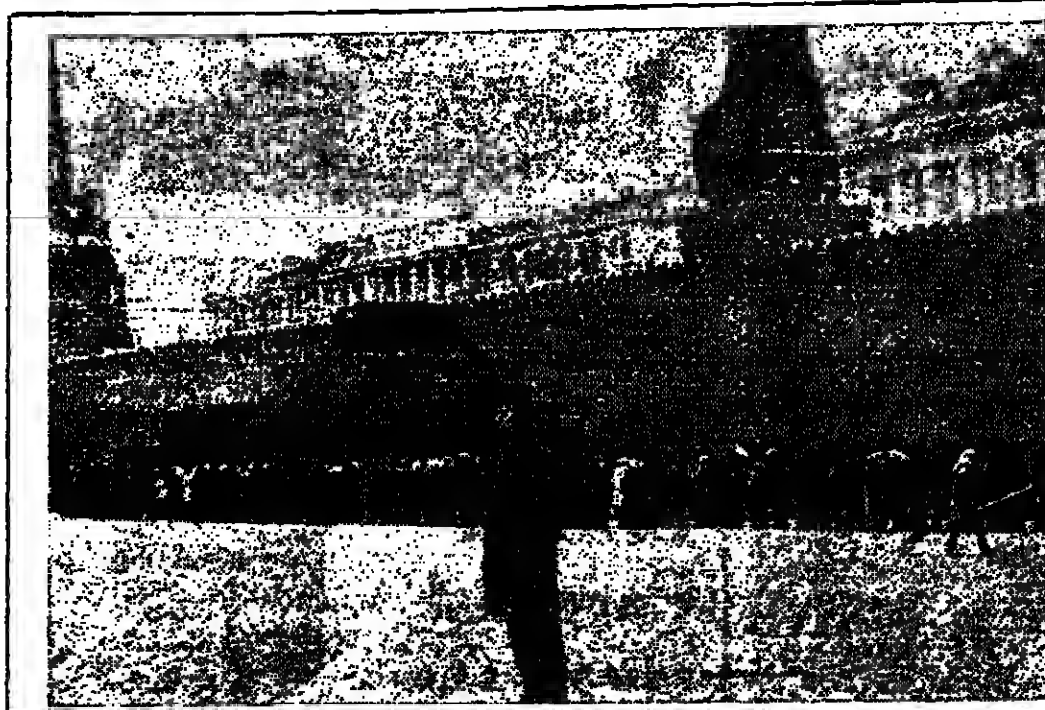
Mr. Kissinger arrived here today from Iran for a one-day official visit.

From Bucharest, Mr. Kissinger will fly to Belgrade for talks with Yugoslav President Tito.

On Tuesday, Mr. Kissinger will address the opening session of the World Food Conference in Rome, confer with Pope Paul VI in the Vatican and talk to Paul VI.

He will leave Rome on Tuesday for Cairo and talks with President Anwar Sadat. On Wednesday, he will go to Riyadh and Amman, where he will confer with King Hussein. On Thursday, he will fly to Damascus, and go to Israel on Thursday evening.

It was not known whether he would stop off in Ankara and Italy on his way to Riyadh and Amman. He will confer with King Hussein. On Thursday, he will fly to Damascus, and go to Israel on Thursday evening.



LENIN TOMB REOPENED—Crowd lining up in Red Square to enter Lenin's tomb yesterday when it was reopened to the public after six months of repair work.

Schmidt Warns EEC Socialists About Slump

By David Haworth

THE HAGUE, Nov. 3 (NYT).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt issued a warning this weekend about the economic effects of the energy crisis on the European Economic Community.

Speaking at a two-day conference of Socialist leaders in the Common Market, he said that living standards throughout the EEC would soon fall. The balance of payments problems which Europe faced would mean a reduction in real income over the next 12 months of between 6 and 7 per cent. He added that some EEC countries were seeking to conceal this fact by acquiring international credits.

"We have got to realize," the Chancellor said, "that on present trends the community's total trade deficit in six years' time will be of the order of \$20 billion."

He said that this would lead to recession throughout the community. Only a very few underdeveloped countries would have to live with smaller real incomes, reduced consumption and increased unemployment, Mr. Schmidt added. "If you want full employment you have to have strong investment," he said.

In Mr. Schmidt's view, all EEC countries were facing a new kind of economic crisis—one that would bring stagnation in international trade in 1975. He said successive governments in EEC countries had shown themselves too weak to say "no" to inflationary pressures.

At the end of his speech in a closed session of the conference Mr. Schmidt repeated his frequently expressed criticism of the European Commission as "inefficient."

Amin Wants Transfer Of the UN to Kampala

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Uganda's President Idi Amin has suggested that the United Nations headquarters be transferred from New York to Kampala, according to Radio Uganda, monitored here yesterday.

In a message to Algerian President Houari Boumedienne, whose country is current chairman of the UN General Assembly, Gen. Amin alleged that imperialist powers dominate the UN and urged transfer of the headquarters in the interest of justice and equality, the radio reported.

He said the PLO recognition has complicated the chances of getting negotiations started, but he is still hopeful that there might be some flexibility.

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6-7% Drop in Income Forecast

Mr. Schmidt said that he wanted to see a streamlined commission with a few executives at the top who would be under the control of two or three major European political figures of either prime ministerial potential or experience. At the moment, he said, there were 13 commissioners, each promoting his own ideas, in an uncoordinated setup. Some of them, he said, had been nominated by their governments just to remove them from the national scene.

Meanwhile, those conference participants who are also government members agreed to hold informal consultations among themselves as the community prepares for its December summit meeting in Paris.

The British Labor party declined to send any delegates to the conference on the grounds that they could not participate in such a meeting until there had been a satisfactory outcome to the present negotiations between Britain and its eight partners about the terms of continued British membership.

Mr. Schmidt said that he wanted to see a streamlined commission with a few executives at the top who would be under the control of two or three major European political figures of either prime ministerial potential or experience. At the moment, he said, there were 13 commissioners, each promoting his own ideas, in an uncoordinated setup. Some of them, he said, had been nominated by their governments just to remove them from the national scene.

Kissinger Expected to Urge Creation of UN Food Council

(Continued from Page 1)

which, they say, requires self-sacrifice.

The draft of Mr. Kissinger's speech is divided into three sections. The beginning sketches the magnitude of world food shortages and describes in somber terms a world caught by inflation, soaring food prices, diminishing resources and continuing population growth.

Then the draft outlines steps that it says the United States is prepared to take and what the United States expects other nations to do. These include:

- A pledge, originally given by President Ford at the UN, of a major increase in American food aid. No figure, however, is specified.

- A call for "nationally held" food reserves, without indicating whether these reserves would be stored by governments, private traders or farmers, or how they would be controlled.
- A commitment to increase American food production as much as possible.
- A promise to help others increase their food production by making American technology "available."
- A call to improve the distribution of food from producer countries to recipient nations. No note is taken, however, of the problem of distributing food to the needy within countries.
- A call for "have" nations besides the United States—the oil-producing nations are not singled out—to make greater contributions.

The concluding section of the speech provides a detailed description of a "network of food issues" to manage food issues under the aegis of the World Food Council.

Administration officials acknowledged that the new groups are intended to bypass the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. There is a widespread agreement within the administration that the FAO has been ineffective.

A number of administration food experts argued in interviews.

Wilson Reveals Accounts Held In Swiss Bank

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson has two accounts in the London office of a Swiss bank that is in financial difficulties, a statement from 10 Downing St. said today.

The disclosure is likely to cause controversy. At the outset of a recent election campaign, Mr. Wilson accused major newspapers of seeking to build up a smear campaign around his personal finances.

The statement, distributed by the British Press Association, said the accounts were opened at the London branch of the International Credit Bank of Geneva in July, 1973, while Mr. Wilson was leader of the opposition.

The money, it said, was contributed by "someone sympathetic to the Labor party" to help with Mr. Wilson's political expenses. It added: "One was a deposit account of \$1,450 (\$3,300) and the other a current account for £50."

Both accounts are now, in effect, frozen. International Credit closed its doors last month after a run on deposits.

UN Unit Sees Hard Times, No Crisis in World Economy

GENEVA, Nov. 3 (AP).—The UN Economic Commission for Europe predicts difficult times for the world economy but says that, in the Western industrialized world at least, there is no danger of the kind of crisis that preceded World War II.

Only the least developed nations, the ECE's Trade Review says, will seriously suffer from tougher competition on world markets and worsening terms of trade as foreign aid by developed countries, beset by their own worries, tends to slow down.

"The most urgent world economic problem today is that several poor countries will not have their basic needs for consumer goods and input materials covered," and by comparison the difficulties of the developed countries appear to be of smaller magnitude, says the review, which is published here today.

"They have in the postwar period had an extraordinary growth of real per-capita income which has carried them to unprecedented standards of living. Adverse domestic developments and extended aid can only make minor dents in these levels but by no means bring them back to the hardships experienced in the 1930s."

The review says the oil-producing developing countries can accelerate their economic growth while another group of developing countries might experience a slowdown but will not seriously suffer because they have already reached a relatively high level of development.

The review suggests that industrial production in Western Europe as a whole shows tendencies for stagnation and no pickup of activity is yet in sight. Orders for industrial goods are "increasingly unsatisfactory" and stocks of finished goods "increasingly too large."

It says that sales of new automobiles were down significantly in the second quarter of the year from the 1973 period, with declines of 7 per cent in the Netherlands, 9 per cent in France, 10 per cent in Austria, 17 per cent in Denmark, 18 per cent in West Germany, 22 per cent in Britain and 33 per cent in Sweden.

Residential Building

Demand also has fallen for private residential building, the review says, partly because of earlier market saturation and restrictive monetary policies and partly because of lower disposable income of households. Investments in this sector have been stagnating or falling in many Western European countries.

Unemployment also was considerably higher in the second quarter of 1974 than in the last quarter of 1973 in Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States, although it was lower in Italy, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Canada. But the present slow growth in several countries is likely to worsen unemployment in the second half of 1974 and in 1975, according to the ECE.

"Exports to oil-producing countries will certainly increase rapidly, but other developing countries will not be able to go on increasing their imports as they have done so far," the review says.

Consumer Prices

The review says the overall 12-month rate of increase of consumer prices in Northwestern Europe grew from about 10 per cent in the fourth quarter of last year to about 11 per cent in the first and 12 per cent in the second quarter of 1974. In the period of July-August, 1973, to July-August, 1974, the increase was about 13 per cent.

The ECE says there have been "gradually firmer" indications of a stabilization and ultimately a reversal of the trend in commodity prices. Agricultural raw material prices have been falling

but food prices have recently been rising again because of low oil and pessimistic predictions for 1974 crops.

The UN export price index primary commodities based at 1964 rose to 130 in 1972, to 1974 and jumped to 239 in first quarter of 1974. As a result the value of world trade in a cultural goods, for example, increased nearly 50 per cent though its volume was unchanged, and the value of ported mining products rose 46 per cent although volume only 11 per cent higher.

Largely as a result of his commodity prices, particularly oil, Western Europe's trade deficit almost doubled to over \$18 billion between 1972 and 1973, rose to almost \$19 billion in first half of this year alone.

France Plans Soundings on Oil Meeting

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Nov. 3 (NYT).—France is going ahead with plans for a trilateral conference of oil exporting, oil consuming and industrialized nations, despite a initial skepticism when the idea was proposed recently by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is sending representatives to sound possible participants in a preliminary working conference which would be held here later month, Foreign Ministry sources said.

The French want the four great exporters—Saudi Arabia, Iran, Venezuela and Algeria—to come, along with developing countries from three continents—Brazil and Zaire.

Representing the industrialized countries would be the U.S., Japan and the EEC. The EEC member states would coordinate their energy policies to a where they could speak with single voice.

This would require a good more common thinking exists now, France is said to be asking its partners on questions as oil pooling or sharing of research.

The French also want representatives of three international organizations—the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the cartel of oil producers; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, which is made up of industrialized countries; and the United Nations—to come to the preparatory conference.

French sources do not see the possibility that other tries might be invited.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is sending two former government ministers, Jean de Lipkowski and André Bettencourt, on mission to promote the conference. Mr. Bettencourt is going to Arab, whose foreign minister Omar al-Saklat, has just indicated in talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac according to French sources the Saudis support the French initiative. Mr. Bettencourt also goes to Iran, where Sec of State Henry Kissinger met today with Shah Moha Reza Pahlavi.

An as yet unnamed envoy, expected to sound out Venz Jean-Pierre Brunet, the economic officer in the French Ministry, is to go to Washington to meet with King Faisal and to make an official visit to Japan Nov. 21.

The point of the conference would be to stabilize oil and perhaps even get them while at the same time ins machinery that would increase the oil production.

Producers' Summit Set

ALGERIERS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—President Houari Boumedienne virtually certain to get the port of oil-producing countries a summit meeting on oil pricing and marketing, government officials said today.

They said Mr. Boumedienne gotten tentative approval for a conference from King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and other Arab oil nations. Mr. Boumedienne wants the conference here late this month.

The Algerians had no say on France's effort to convene a three-sided conference of producers, consumers and developing nations. Officials said might be possible after producers have coordinated policies.

Firemen in Montreuil End 2-Day Strike

MONTREUIL, Nov. 3 (UPI).—Striking firemen and city of reached a tentative agreement early today, and two-day-old strike by 2,400 men who refused to fight a number of major downtown fires.

Several square blocks had been reduced to rubble by fires, making about 500 homeless, since the strike Thursday night. After the terms of the proposed settlement from union leaders, the firemen immediately returned to fighting two major blazes.



STEPPING DOWN—Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Michael Ramsey, giving a sermon for the last time in Canterbury Cathedral Saturday. He will retire Nov. 15.

ES, Republican Rallies in 6 States

Ford Winds Up Campaigning With 5,980-Mile, 3-Day Tour

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (WP).—President Ford returned to the White House early today after an arduous three-day, 5,980-mile tour of the West. The president's strength and his ability to lead his campaign were on display as he landed in Washington.

Mr. Ford is healthy and an avid campaigner. But aides acknowledged in Portland, Ore., on Friday that the President was very tired, and he showed it. He seemed to regain his strength in the evening as he moved from one reception to another and finally ended up at a private home on Saturday.

Rockett Says Tax Data Article Was Inaccurate

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Vice President-designate Nelson Rockefeller issued a statement Friday saying he would not object if congressional committees voted to release information from his tax returns.

The statement was released by Rockefeller's spokesman in response to a Los Angeles Times article (A1, Nov. 2-3) which stated that Mr. Rockefeller had threatened the House Judiciary Committee from releasing such information by refusing to waive his statutory right to keep it confidential. The article quoted a committee source as saying that the tax data was "adverse" to Mr. Rockefeller, who is seeking congressional confirmation of his nomination.

Britain Reported to End Pact With S. Africa

LONDON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The British government, which is opposed to South Africa's racial policies, plans to scrap Britain's agreement with Pretoria next year, well-placed administration sources said yesterday.

Blockade of Beef in Wales Halted

RENGWORTH, Wales, Nov. 3.—British farmers called off a three-day blockade of Irish beef shipments at this Welsh port yesterday, but warned they will extend the siege if the British port if the government does not act to halt the blockade within three weeks.

On Saturday, he was up in the air, had a leisurely breakfast in his room as he watched television news and scanned the newspapers. Then he flew to Salt Lake City, Grand Junction, Colo., and Wichita, Kan., in his final effort to rescue the Republican party from an election setback on Tuesday.

Mr. Ford has not made an election prediction, but he believes that he has helped some candidates and dispelled some of the apathy that seemed to paralyze Republicans following Richard Nixon's resignation from the presidency and the pardon of Mr. Nixon.

Small Crowds
In some cities, the crowds that greeted the President were shockingly small, although toward the end of his tour the crowds were larger and more demonstrative.

The President's speeches drew a mixed reception, but seldom evoked enthusiasm, except in his home town of Grand Rapids, Mich., where he campaigned in a downpour last Tuesday.

Mr. Ford went to some districts to help old political friends he knew to be in deep trouble. It seemed to be characteristic of Mr. Ford to put his prestige and strength on the line because of a sense of loyalty and a genuine friendliness.

And those were the qualities that came through during the long, bumpy campaign. He called his fellow Republicans by their first names, and they spoke enthusiastically of him as a trusted, reliable friend, a man of his word.

In Salt Lake City on Saturday morning, for example, Republican senatorial nominee Jake Garn, 42, the mayor, introduced the President, declaring "I've never met a man more one of us, with more of those highblown and rhetorical phrases."

Exhausting Schedule
On this three-day tour, the President put himself through an exhausting schedule that would have been impossible for a less experienced campaigner.

He left Washington on Thursday, just after noon, having already put in four hours in his office, and he was on the go for the next 14 hours. He got to bed in Los Angeles after 2 a.m. Washington time.

Friday was almost as hectic. After a sleepless night in a hotel in Los Angeles, he flew to Fresno, Calif., where he spoke at a large airport rally in Fresno, Calif. It was there that his fatigue seemed the greatest during the trip. He stumbled over words and names.

Then on to Portland for a series of receptions, speeches and other events that "exhausted" him rather than exhausted the President.

Hecklers Met
On Saturday, the President demonstrated his desire to be open when he met with three members of a group of students who repeatedly heckled him earlier during his speech in the field house of the University of Utah.

Several dozen students from Utah colleges yelled at him, demanding to know whether he would sign a bill increasing GI educational benefits.

At the meeting, when the three veterans, talking at once, disputed his interpretation of the bill, the President said: "Now wait a minute. The point is there are some provisions in there that have to be analyzed."

When the veterans continued to argue, Mr. Ford promised to study the measure and make a decision when the bill reaches the White House.

Tough Attack
In his Utah speech, the President assailed the "overgrown, all powerful" federal bureaucracy in Washington in an uncharacteristically tough attack.

"The day is past," he said, "when an octopus-like government in Washington can stretch its tentacles across the nation and squeeze into itself more and more power."

"We must cut the power and trim the size of the bureaucracy in Washington," he declared. He pleaded for a Republican victory on Tuesday.

Press secretary Ronald Nessen announced that Mr. Ford would receive election returns at the White House and would issue a statement Tuesday night on the results.

Mr. Nessen also said that Mr. Ford would leave Washington on Nov. 17 and fly directly to Tokyo for his state visit to Japan. He will stop once to refuel, probably in Anchorage, Alaska.

The tour will include a visit to South Korea and a meeting with Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok, in the Soviet Union.

New Integration Plan Is Ordered in Boston
BOSTON, Nov. 3 (AP).—The Boston School Committee faces a Dec. 16 deadline to come up with a desegregation plan involving "all grades in all schools in all parts of the city."

U.S. District Court Judge Arthur Garrity Jr., who imposed the present temporary integration plan for Boston's schools, set the deadline Thursday. His order came as the schools went through a quiet day and as Gov. Francis Sargent ordered a two-thirds cutback in the number of National Guard troops called up three weeks ago because of violence associated with busing for integration.



PLANE TALK—President Ford sitting on the floor of Air Force One as he talked with members of the Colorado Cattlemen's Association in Grand Junction where he spoke.

One Million, Mostly Mexicans, Involved

Saxbe Urges Deportation of Illegal Aliens

By Ronald J. Ostrow

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—Attorney General William Saxbe has called for the deportation next year of a million illegal aliens—mostly Mexicans. He said that their impact on the country constitutes "a severe national crisis."

The illegal aliens hold millions of jobs, draw social benefits ranging from schools to welfare, drain funds from the nation's troubled

economy by sending away large amounts of money and "mock our system of legal immigration," Mr. Saxbe said.

The attorney general made his comments in a speech Wednesday before two county fair associations in Brownsville, Texas, where he was on an inspection tour of the Border Patrol.

Mr. Saxbe said that he had recommended to President Ford that the Immigration and Naturalization Service's budget be increased by \$50 million and that

2,200 employees be added to cope with the crisis.

A spokesman for the service, a branch of the Justice Department, said that most additional employees would be border patrolmen. The service currently has 1,600 border patrolmen and a \$176-million budget.

Deep in Our Society
With the expansion, the Immigration Service could remove next year "one million persons now holding jobs—and then find those who have burrowed more deeply into our society," Mr. Saxbe said.

Of the million, Mr. Saxbe estimated that 364,000 hold industrial jobs, nearly that many in agriculture and some 300,000 have service jobs.

The attorney general added that it was essential for Congress to enact pending legislation that would make it a crime for employers to hire illegal aliens knowingly.

Estimates of illegal aliens now in the United States range from four million to seven million, Mr. Saxbe noted, but he said that the Immigration Service believes the total could be as high as 12 million.

The vast majority of these aliens enter the country by walking over the border, some from Canada, but most from Mexico, Mr. Saxbe said. About 90 per cent of the 800,000 illegal aliens apprehended last year came from Mexico, he added.

Stressing that "no prejudice of any kind exists" in efforts to shut off the flow of illegal Mexicans, the attorney general said: "We oppose the entry of all illegal immigrants, regardless of their race or country of origin."

For instance, Alice Kessler-Harris of Sarah Lawrence argued

Special Studies Emerging in U.S.

Academics Focusing on Women in History

By Alden Whitman

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Women's multifarious part in history, long neglected or underestimated by traditional historians in the West—mostly men—is now being uncovered, publicized and promoted with extraordinary zeal.

The study of women in history is increasing to the point that the creation of women's history divisions in a number of colleges and universities appears likely. The demand is coming from both students and faculty members.

At the recent Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, more than 2,000 college and university teachers, graduate students and other specialists—10 per cent of them men—were present at Radcliffe College and Harvard for three days of discussion and debate.

A total of 51 panels were in action in Cambridge, Mass., and more than 100 papers were presented, often to standing-room audiences. The range, variety and complexity of papers was stunning—from "Women in the Monastic Life in the 12th and 13th Centuries" to "The Changing Vocation of Womanhood."

Challenge Seen
The tone of the conference was summed up by Mary Dunn of Bryn Mawr, who proclaimed to cheers that "the history for women has arrived." There also were cheers when Carol Smith-Rosenberg of the University of Pennsylvania accepted what she called a challenge from traditional historians.

Referring to Elizabeth Janeway who said recently that "women have not been trend-setters, activists or protagonists in the drama of great events," Miss Smith-Rosenberg declared:

"I would like to accept that challenge. Yes, Elizabeth, there is a women's history—a women's history that is forcing scholars to re-evaluate the canons of traditional historiography, to reconsider theories of causality and periodization and to develop new sources and new modes of interpretation."

Although it is too early to measure the ultimate impact of the women's history movement on the practitioners of traditional historiography, it appears from the conference that it will be considerable.

New Topics
As new topics are explored and as the number of historians concerned with women grows, it is likely that many books on the topics will be published and that, in turn, this development will attract others to the field.

The principal thrust of the conference—and the gravamen of the papers—was to demonstrate the pervasive influence of women in virtually every area of human experience.

Women's influence in history has been explicit and militant, the papers at the conference contended.

For instance, Alice Kessler-Harris of Sarah Lawrence argued

that women trade unionists were generally tougher bargainers than men, more selfless on the picket line and less willing to compromise in strikes.

Other papers traced the impact of women on religious movements in the United States, on altering

patterns of family and work, on black women as models for liberated women, on the leadership of women in immigrant communities and ethnic groups, and on the role of women in World War II—jobs in war factories and in the military support network.

Magruder Says Watergate 5 Set Him Up as a 'Scapegoat'

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Jeb Stuart Magruder has charged that the defendants in the Watergate cover-up trial concocted a false story about him taking money from the 1972 Nixon re-election campaign in an effort to make him a "scapegoat" for the affair.

From the context of his testimony Friday it appeared that Magruder was accusing John Mitchell, the former attorney general and head of the Committee for the Re-Election of the President, in particular.

Magruder, 39, once Mr. Mitchell's deputy in the campaign and now a federal prison inmate as a result of his plea of guilty to conspiracy in the Watergate cover-up, conceded that he had withheld for a number of months some \$7,000 in campaign committee funds.

He contended, however, that he had started to withhold the money only when he began to worry about being made a scapegoat, and that he had done so only to insure that the Committee for the Re-Election of the President would keep its promise to pay whatever legal fees he might incur as a result of the Watergate affair.

Paid Back Money
He said that he had paid the money back, on the advice of his lawyers, before the committee met its promise.

Magruder gave his testimony under cross-examination by Jacob Stein, the attorney for Kenneth Wells Parkinson, Mr. Parkinson, one of the five defendants in the trial, is a Washington lawyer who was hired by the re-election committee immediately after the Watergate break-in on June 17, 1972, to work on legal problems arising from the case.

Magruder said that he realized Friday for the first time that Mr. Parkinson had "misused" the relationship between the two men—a relationship, Magruder said, that he had once considered "friendly."

He also said that although he had been "warned" in the latter months of 1972 about being made a scapegoat, he realized now, because of Mr. Stein's questioning, that he should have been even more concerned than he was.

Damaging Concessions
The witness made some potentially damaging concessions during the day, such as his acknowledgment that in the summer of 1972 he flew his family in a cam-

paign committee plane to Hilton Head Island off South Carolina for a weekend.

But as the cross-examination progressed the balance appeared to shift, with Magruder seeming to have his credibility as a witness bolstered to the extent that the prosecutor in charge of the case, James Neal, rose to tell Judge John Sirica that he was not objecting to Mr. Stein's repeated questioning because "he's making this boy appear a victim."

Mr. Stein pressed Magruder time after time on the fact that he had committed illegal acts himself. Each time, Magruder gave in response an increasingly emotional statement of his own sorrow about what he had done and that he is now serving a prison term for those acts.

"I am dreadfully, of course painfully sorry," he said at one point, "for the damage to myself and my family."

Russians Refuse Security Check, Stay in Sydney

SYDNEY, Nov. 3 (Reuters).—Two Soviet diplomatic couriers were stranded here today after three airline pilots refused them as passengers on London-bound flights because they would not undergo a routine security check.

Airline spokesmen said the couriers—identified by airport officials as V. Mitrofanov and R. Krupin, who arrived here 12 days ago—had refused compulsory body checks and would give no assurance that they were not carrying arms.

The trouble began last night when the Russians booked seats in a Qantas Boeing 747. When they refused the security check required of all passengers—including government ministers—the airline's pilot, Capt. J.R. Carroll, refused to allow them aboard.

After the Russians' third refusal, Soviet consular staff, officials of the Australian Foreign Affairs Department, airline representatives and police discussed the situation for almost four hours. Then the two couriers were hurried from the airport in a car.

A Foreign Affairs Department spokesman in Canberra said the Russians would not receive any special clearance treatment from the Australian government.

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Cosmos-692 Orbiting
MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (UPI).—The Soviet Union launched the earth satellite Cosmos-692 Friday, Tass said.

Boosting California City's Renewal

Queen Mary Now Hotel, Shopping Center

By Andrew H. Malcolm

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 3 (UPI)—The Queen Mary is a Hyatt House. The ship is also a wax museum, a candy store, a souvenir stand, a convention center, a seashell shop, a jewelry store, a movie set, a bus stop, a rug store, a fish 'n' chips stand and a wedding chapel.

Other than that, the Queen Mary is the same graceful queen of the sea whose 81,000 tons of wood, brass and steel carried 2,114,000 paying passengers on voyages.

In September, 1967, its three bright orange stacks passed under New York City's Verrazano-Narrows Bridge for the final time. On Dec. 9, 1967, after 1,001 Atlantic crossings and after logging 3,794,017 nautical miles,

the Queen Mary was moored beside the beach here.

Once the symbol of unparalleled splendor in sea travel, the Queen Mary was to become the symbol of a waterfront rejuvenation at Long Beach, which paid \$3.4 million to Cunard Lines for the vessel.

Today, after almost seven years of financial storms, the Queen Mary rides in 43 feet of calm waters behind a stone breakfront along Pier J at the foot of the Long Beach Freeway. The vessel has been largely gutted, redecorated and rewired. Much of the ship has been parceled out to various concessions. They are supervised by the city's Queen Mary Department, which is supervised by Capt. James Lynch, a former submarine commander who saw such ships only in his periscope.

There have been several lawsuits, discarded agreements and abandoned leases. Refurbishing costs have risen from the original \$80 million to almost \$60 million, with one-third of the ship still undeveloped.

On the second anniversary yesterday of its opening as a seaside hotel, several score travelers were registered at the old purser's office for first-class staterooms.

Others paid \$3.75 each to tour the ship, visiting a museum on the Queen Mary's history and seeing some impressive exhibits designed by Jacques Cousteau and called "The Living Sea." There, they heard fish talking, touched various living inhabitants of the sea and viewed themselves as seen by ocean creatures.

Almost 70 shopboard and dockside shops are open for business, including one with the sign: "Rugs, imports and frozen bananas (on a stick)." There are helicopter rides and eventually 20th Century-Fox, which filmed part of "The Poseidon Adventure" here, would like to build a marina and a park astern of the Queen.

Other Projects

Off the port bow, construction workers have laid the keel for a new Hilton hotel while in downtown Long Beach, across the Los Angeles River, there are plans for an exhibit hall and another hotel in a renewal program sparked by the city's acquisition of the ship.

The Queen Mary is 1,019 feet long, 118 feet wide, has 12 decks and is held together by 10 million rivets. Launched on Sept. 26, 1934, it carried a crew of 1,265 and 2,038 passengers, plus six miles of carpeting, 20,000 sheets and 210,000 towels.

The rudder weighed 140 tons. The four 18-foot propellers that reached 30-knot speeds each weighed 32 tons. After the vessel's arrival here shipworkers removed 250 tons of old paint, a weight loss that made the entire ship ride one inch higher in the water.

The heds in the 406 remaining staterooms were replaced, but the rich wood paneling remains, as does the soft whoosh of air from the wall vents. One stairway is presided over by a stern portrait of Queen Mary executed by "her obedient servant Thos. Agnew."

Some walls carry plaques with memorable maritime sayings: "Good steering is of great value — Samuel Cunard."

Regularly, the deep tones of the ship's horn blast out over the harbor. The radar scanner still revs for tourists' benefit. Except for a lack of engine vibration, the Queen Mary Hyatt House could be on some eternal voyage to nowhere.

Chlorination May Give Water Cancer Agents, Study Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—There is a possibility that chlorination produces cancer-causing chemicals in drinking water, according to the Environmental Protection Agency.

While saying that there is no immediate cause for alarm, the EPA said Friday that it has begun a nationwide investigation to determine how widespread the problem is.

Two government studies have found very small concentrations of suspected cancer-causing agents in drinking water in Cincinnati and New Orleans, triggering the national probe, the agency said.

"Our scientists are investigating the possibility of certain chemicals showing up in water systems that may be carcinogenic," or

cancer-causing, EPA spokesman Martin Fitzwater said.

"It appears that many of them are getting there as a result of the chlorination process," he said. "We don't feel at this time that there's any need for a general alarm," he said. "In no case are we urging that the chlorination process be stopped. But it is a problem that needs to be looked into as carefully as possible."

However, a memorandum reportedly circulated within the EPA warned that the agency should be prepared for "a considerable uproar on the part of the public, water utilities and the states with regard to the demonstration of known carcinogens in public drinking-water systems."

The EPA studies have found very small concentrations of chloroform and carbon tetrachloride in the chlorinated drinking water of Cincinnati and New Orleans.

Gordon Robeck, director of the EPA laboratories in Cincinnati, said tests have shown that the chemicals can produce liver cancer in rats. But he said it is not known whether the same agents are linked to cancer in humans.

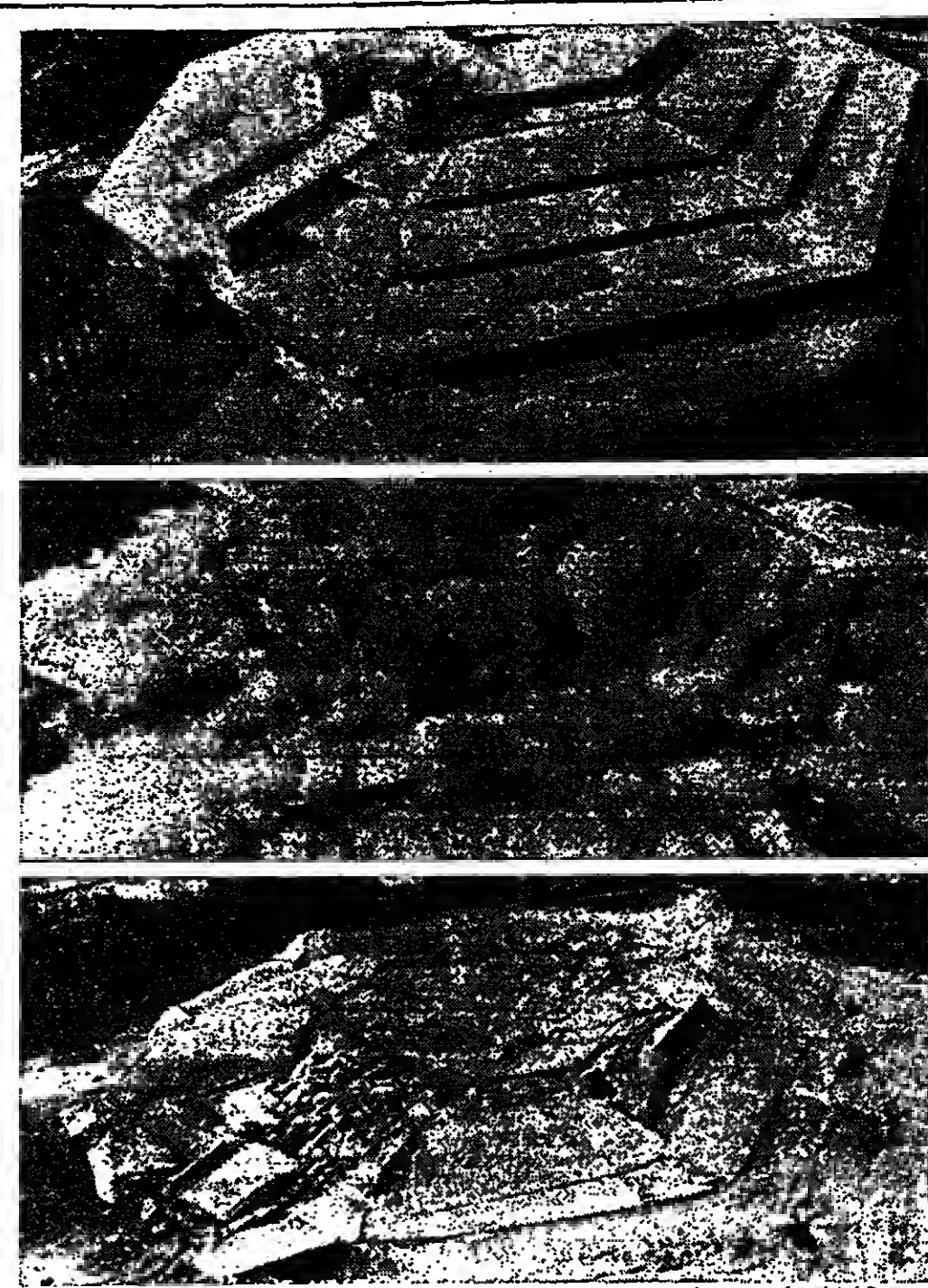
Mr. Robeck said the EPA's evaluation of the studies had been proceeding cautiously for some time, in an effort to avoid any premature public alarm. "I don't believe in scaring the public and not having a recommended remedy," he said.

The problem of cancer-causing agents may exist in every water system that includes industrial waste, sewage and vegetable matter in the raw water before it is purified and treated, Mr. Robeck said.

Talks in France Fail To Halt Mail Strike

PARIS, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Government and union representatives met again yesterday for negotiations in the 16-day-old French mail and communications strike but reached no agreement.

The state secretary for posts and telecommunications, Pierre Lelong, said the government was offering to change the status of 6,000 mail workers from part-time to full-time, give mail sorters the right to retire at age 55, make promotions more frequent for some employees, and give other advantages. But the unions said Mr. Lelong failed to grant any concessions on the basic questions of hiring more workers and raising salaries.



MADRID MARKET RAZED—Olive market, 41-year-old landmark, was demolished Saturday in a two-second remote-controlled blast. Top to bottom: before, during and after. Building was destroyed to put in a park and underground garage.

Military Parade Follows Speech Near Border

Kosygin Takes Moderate Line on China

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (UPI)—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin took a moderate line toward Communist China yesterday in a major speech, emphasizing Moscow's objective to extend "the process of detente to all areas of the world."

Mr. Kosygin, speaking not far from the Chinese border at celebrations honoring the 50th anniversary of Soviet rule in the central Asian republic of Kirghizia, also renewed Moscow's appeals for an Asian collective security system.

As other members of the Soviet leadership have done, Mr. Kosygin emphasized Moscow's desire to normalize relations with China and blamed the current Sino-Soviet frictions on the "hostility" of the Peking leadership and its "convergence with the most reactionary" forces in the West.

"But," he said in a relatively moderate passage, "we are convinced that this situation will change sooner or later and the People's Republic of China will develop by the will of its people together with the socialist countries along the road of peace and progress."

At another point, he said that the Russians had been "doing everything in our power to make our frontier with China all along its length a frontier of peace, good-neighborly cooperation and friendship between the Soviet and the Chinese peoples."

Without altering the substance of Soviet policy toward Peking, Mr. Kosygin seemed bent on mending their relations. He made no reference to the Chinese capture of a Soviet helicopter crew last March—an incident which became a major point of contention. Peking has not heeded Moscow's demands for the return of the crew.

Mr. Kosygin also made no allusion, according to the summary of his speech reported by Tass, the Soviet press agency, to earlier

Soviet press charges that Peking had taken a "anti-Soviet" line in its foreign and domestic policy that its adherence to socialism was under question.

The milder line taken by Mr. Kosygin suggested that Moscow may have felt it necessary to soften differences with Peking because of the unfavorable reaction of several East European and West European Communist parties to Moscow's tougher line earlier this year.

The Russians recently had to pledge not to press for anti-Chinese resolutions to gain general agreement for a meeting of European Communist leaders in East Berlin next year.

Without referring to China directly, Mr. Kosygin said that an Asian collective security system, long promoted by Moscow, would serve the "process of detente" in Asia. "All Asian countries concerned could make their contribution on an equal footing to the establishment of such a system," he said. China has consistently opposed such a proposal.

Toward the West, the Soviet Premier asserted that Moscow's task was to make "stable and irreversible" the process of improving relations. He noted that Western states were caught in a serious economic crisis. But he refrained, in those parts of his speech reported here, from repeating declarations of other leading Politburo members that the Western economic crisis offers new opportunities for Western Communist parties to gain strength and improve their political positions.

Military Demonstration
MOSCOW, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Heavy artillery, tanks and sophisticated rocketry rolled through the Kirghiz Republic's capital of Frunze today—the second Soviet military demonstration near the Chinese border in less than two weeks.

The parade, shown on television, was part of the anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Kosygin joined local party leaders to watch the half-hour parade of military equipment and several hundred troops. A similar military demonstration was held last month in the Uzbek Republic's capital of Tashkent, 280 miles from China.

Russia Assailed by China
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 3 (AP)—China has accused the Soviet Union of "reaping fabulous profits in the Middle East war" and of seeking "by hook or crook" to control the Mediterranean.

Chinese Ambassador Huang Hua also told the UN General Assembly on Friday that Moscow betrayed the Arab and Palestinian peoples by "promising to send tens of thousands of emigrants to the Israeli Zionists every year . . . for the purpose of seeking most-favored trade treatment from the other superpower."

The ambassador made the remarks during the assembly's debate of the Cyprus crisis, in which he said the Russians had followed a policy of "plunder of a burning house."

But Refugees Hope to Return

Turkish Hold Transforms Greek Cypriot Communities

By Samuel Abt

NICOSIA, Nov. 3 (UPI)—In Trikomo, a village southeast of here, a group of Turkish soldiers were posing for a photograph this afternoon with a few smiling Turkish Cypriots. When the picture had been taken, the soldiers wandered off and the civilians returned to their homes, still smiling.

Nearby a Turkish Cypriot grocer was eating lunch at the counter of his store during a slack period. Further down the street, outside a bar and chatting while their children ate ice cream along the sidewalks.

It was a familiar Sunday scene on Cyprus except that until three and a half months ago the entire population of Trikomo was Greek Cypriot, and all the several hundred people there now were living in a Turkish Cypriot enclave in Larnaca, about 30 miles away on the southern coast.

But Trikomo is now behind Turkish lines and like many former Greek Cypriot villages it is being transformed into a Turkish Cypriot village simply by moving Turkish Cypriots into abandoned homes. A four-day tour of Cyprus strongly suggests that few captured towns and villages will be returned to the Greek Cypriots who fled them, despite the United Nations vote for this.

Beats of Astatrak

Turkish Cypriot administrators of the territory will not say this in interviews, but prefer to describe the refugee problem, as does Rauf Denkash, the Turkish Cypriot Vice-President of Cyprus, as an internal matter to be decided in intercommunal talks. Nevertheless, villages are being filled with Turkish Cypriots and in the village squares Turkish soldiers are erecting busts of Kamal Ataturk. There are a few Greek Cypriots left to protest.

The refugee problem is immense, affecting about 240,000 people in a population of 660,000, which includes 520,000 Greek Cypriots, 105,000 Turkish Cypriots and about 30,000 Armenians and others. UN officials put at 180,000 the number of Greek Cypriots who fled south after the Turks landed at Kyrenia on July 20. The number of Greek Cypriots still in the northern 40 per cent of the island held by the Turks is put at 15,000. They are living safely, if resignedly, in occupied villages.

About 6,000 Turkish Cypriots are believed to have fled north, with 34,000 still in the south and trying to get out. Many have been sent to the two British bases but others are said to be living safely in the mixed villages they inhabited before the invasion.

Throughout the villages of the north and east, the 40,000 Turkish troops face no resistance. "There is no shooting in the north because the Turks have it under military control," a UN official said, and a visit to the villages confirms this. Soldiers armed with automatic weapons are scattered about and checkpoints along the road are frequent. The soldiers look alert and disciplined.

Stories Discouraged
The Greek Cypriots, mostly old women and children and a few old men, who stayed behind did so by choice and Turkish Cypriot officials contend that if more had done so, they would neither have suffered under the

And yet, a tour of the Turkish occupied sector offers little hope for the Greek Cypriots.

In the nearby town of Larnaca, made famous by Lawrence Durrell in "Bitter Lemons," it is the hope of Greek Cypriot officials that the Turks will eventually resume shipments of raw materials to the north or shipping farm products to Turkey.

Clinging to such hopes—the UN vote, however meaningless it may seem here with a deadline for troop withdrawal—refugees are convinced that island will not remain divided.

Just to Return
"It is just unimaginable we should be left with 20 refugees," an official said. "It's not sir that they hope to move if they expect to," a UN off said.

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Catholics Set Protest Week In S. Vietnam

Nonviolent Rallies Slated in Provinces

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Nov. 3 (NYT)—The Rev. Tran Huu Thanh, the Catholic priest in the vanguard of the opposition to President Nguyen Van Thieu, said yesterday that his supporters plan a week of protest this week throughout South Vietnam to denounce the "hooligan" tactics of the government.

Father Thanh, who was punched in the face during pitched street fighting two days ago, declined to disclose specific plans for the protest.

But he indicated that the protests would take the form of rallies, mainly in provincial cities, rather than marches or demonstrations that could provoke further violence.

So far, the priest has had to rely almost entirely on his fellow Catholics, who represent about 11 per cent of South Vietnam's estimated population of 19 million.

The once-militant An Quang Buddhist faction, while supporting the priest's nominal anti-corruption movement with words, is still too disgruntled to put many people in the streets.

Lingering Suspicions

For the moment, while getting organized themselves, the Buddhists seem content to let the Catholics lead the attack on Mr. Thieu and, in the process, possibly overcome the lingering suspicions that hinder close cooperation between the country's two main religious groups. In the past, the Buddhists were the vanguard of the opposition to regimes that were backed by the Catholics.

Meanwhile, at Saigon's Mac Dinh Chi Cemetery, several hundred Catholics assembled this morning around the grave of Ngo Dinh Diem to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the former president's violent death.

Behind the scenes, President Thieu, and his Premier, Tran Thien Kiem, have been trying, apparently with some difficulty, to form a new cabinet.

Last week, four cabinet members, including the President's cousin and current Information Minister Kwang Duc Kha, resigned in an apparent concession to the opposition. The President instructed Mr. Kiem to form a new cabinet, but so far few people of any prominence have appeared willing to join it.

Rebellion Reported

Earlier, it was reported that an armed rebellion of dissident Montagnard tribesmen has broken out in the Province of Dar Lac and may be spreading into neighboring areas of the strategic Central Highlands.

If it continues to grow, the uprising, which is thought to have some 500 men under arms, could imperil the Saigon government's struggle against the Communists in the highlands.

Some people here believe that the Communists have infiltrated the nascent movement. Others argue that a government crackdown on the rebels is rapidly alienating tribesmen who are not disposed to join the insurrection and who hate the Communists.

"It's going to be very bad here," an ethnic minority services official in the highlands warned. "I don't think they can ever solve it with the military. It should be solved by the political."

"I don't want to get my people killed," he added. "They are ethnic minorities—they are going to become more minority."

Rightists Planned Coup in August, Italy Probe Finds

ROME, Nov. 3 (AP)—A rightist coup was planned for August this year in which plotters planned to storm the Quirinal presidential palace, arrest Italian President Giovanni Leone and force him to dissolve the parliament in order to set up a "strong government," investigating judges said.

The rightist extremists also planned to pollute aqueducts, destroy bridges and pipelines, and disrupt communications to provoke a "civil war." Their scheme included the "murdering of politicians, magistrates and union leaders," the judges said.

They said the plotters belonged to the same group that in December, 1970, went through the first stages of a coup attempt led by late Prince Junio Valerio Borghese.

Dozens of persons, including several army officers and one of Italy's wealthiest industrialists, have been charged and arrested this year following police investigations of the 1970 coup attempt. The judges said 21 arrest warrants would soon be issued against persons involved in the August attempt.

Angola Town Reported Ravaged by Africans

LUANDA, Angola, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—Mobs of Africans have broken into and destroyed homes and public buildings in the town of Duque de Bragança, about 380 miles east of here, the newspaper Provincia de Angola said today.

Several farms and plantations were burned and others abandoned. Portuguese paratroopers were sent to assist local police.



PARA-SKIER—Gary Cook, a 28-year-old professional daredevil, flying on a kite pulled by a speedboat around New York's Manhattan Island Friday. He started from the South Street Seaport and finished the circuit in 3 hours and 50 minutes—passing under bridges. Event was filmed for a TV action show.

Fischer Case Called Matter For U.S., Soviet Chess Units

By Gordon T. Thompson

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT)—The head of the International Chess Federation, caught in the middle of the controversy over Bobby Fischer's renunciation of the world championship, says the next move in the dispute is up to the chess federations of the United States and the Soviet Union.

In an interview with the English-language weekly Moscow News, Dr. Max Euwe, president of the federation and a former world champion, said that the only possibility he saw of a title match taking place next summer would be if the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to a compromise. "The Soviet Chess Federation is very firm about it," he said, "and I do not think that a compromise can be found unless Fischer does something."

to alter the American position in the dispute. Viktor Korchnik, director of the Central Chess Club in Moscow, has already made what appeared to be a conciliatory move by suggesting that Mr. Fischer might get more than half the prize fund of perhaps \$1 million if the title match were drawn.

55-45 Split Suggested
"I believe it is possible," Mr. Korchnik said in a letter to the New York Times, "after the match is drawn and the limit of the number of games is up, to give the world champion some

priority in sharing the prize fund." He suggested a 55-45 split as an example, noting in passing that "financial considerations" are "always troubling Mr. Fischer."

The reclusive 31-year-old champion renounced his crown last June 29 after the federation refused to honor all his demands for the rules governing next year's championship match. While he and the federation had agreed that the winner should be the first player to win 10 games and that draws would not count, he had further proposed that the match be of unlimited duration (the federation voted a maximum of 36 games) and that he retain his title if the match were drawn at 9-9.

As the rules now stand, if neither player has won 10 games after 36 have been played, whoever is ahead in victories is declared the champion. If the match is tied, the champion retains the title.

Fischer has until April 1 to declare his intention to defend his title. Various emergency procedures are available to Dr. Euwe to alter the rules, but he has stated that if Fischer holds firm, there will be no match and the winner of the Anatoly Karpov-Viktor Korchnik contest, now going on in Moscow, will become champion by default.

Feeling Is Growing in Ulster That Britain Seeks a Way Out

By Alvin Shuster

BELFAST, Nov. 3 (NYT)—Along with all the other gloom in this troubled province, there is a growing feeling these days that British government policy on Northern Ireland is approaching bankruptcy.

To many Roman Catholics and Protestants, it appears that British officials have run out of ideas and perhaps even interest in this province and its sectarian violence. They feel that the government, pushing one more plan for a political settlement, is heading for new disappointment.

"The British have hope and that's about all," said one Catholic politician. "They don't seem to care about the place and it's no wonder. Many of us think they would like nothing more than to pull out if they could leave something viable behind."

"There is a growing acceptance here that the British are really looking for ways to go," said a moderate Protestant. "I don't say there is any devious plan to call the troops home. If they did it too soon, it would be a clear dereliction of duty."

No Pullout Seen
Accordingly, there is no general conviction that London will soon withdraw the 15,000 soldiers sent here since the outbreak of fighting five years ago. But the British often do seem to be laying the groundwork for an eventual withdrawal, given the intractability of the problem and the growing weariness of the British public.

For the present, the Labor Party government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson is looking to next year when Northern Ireland will elect a constitutional convention to draft proposals for a new political structure. But London has stressed that any arrangement must be approved by the British Parliament and the Roman Catholics of Northern Ireland.

This plan was shaped in the hope that the people here would come up with a settlement themselves, this seems extremely unlikely. A majority of the delegates to the convention are now expected to be hard-line Protestants dead set against sharing any significant power with the Catholic minority that makes up one-third of the population.

Deadlock Discussed
The prospect of a deadlock in the talks next year was discussed in London recently by Mr. Wilson and Liam Cosgrave, Premier of the Irish Republic.

A deadlock would send Britain back to the drawing board to try to think of another way out. If London drops its insistence on Protestant-Catholic power-sharing, the Catholic minority would be outraged. If Britain continues to insist on it, the convention would collapse and many in the Protestant community would be incensed.

Merlyn Rees, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, has been running under increasing criticism from both sides here. He is generally regarded as weak and indecisive, a symbol of London's weariness. Catholics criticize him for continuing to allow the detention of suspected terrorists without trial. Protestants attack him for continuing to talk about power-sharing.

Even those who criticize him, however, recognize the impossibility of his task, given the record of British failure. From all indications, he and London are faced with another collapse.

Watchman Is Killed
BELFAST, Nov. 3 (AP)—A Protestant watchman died yesterday after being shot outside a Belfast pub. He was employed to keep a lookout for would-be bombers from the Irish Republican Army.

The police said gunmen fired half a dozen shots at the bar late Friday night. The watchman was hit once. Most Belfast pubs post civilian guards at their front doors in a bid to curb terrorists.

Hong Kong Wins Extradition Case

LONDON, Nov. 3 (Reuters)—A former Hong Kong police superintendent alleged to have embezzled a \$200,000 (\$468,000) bribe while serving in the colony yesterday was ordered to be extradited to face bribery and conspiracy charges.

Former Chief Superintendent Peter Godber, 52, fainted when the order was made in court here after a hearing which had lasted five days. He has been held in jail since his arrest here six months ago after returning from Hong Kong.

Democrats Expected to Increase Majorities Tuesday

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON (WP)—A turned-off American electorate, buffeted for two years by scandal, inflation and rising unemployment, seems ready to even the score as best it can in Tuesday's midterm election by adding to Democratic majorities in Congress and the state capitals.

A final pre-election survey by Washington Post correspondents in all 50 states turned up signs of a slight, uneven Republican recovery from the depths of September, when the pardon of former President Nixon added insult to the injury GOP candidates had already suffered at his hands.

But while the belated firming of hard-core Republican strength, spurred by President Ford's cross-country campaigning, has tightened some statewide races and probably saved some marginal House seats, it appears to have been too little and too late to spare the GOP from being driven deeper into its minority status in Congress and the country.

The Democratic victory wave that has been building ever since Mr. Nixon's "lovely landslide" of 1972 was erased by the Watergate revelations, and the worsening economic news seems likely to yield the Democrats at least:

• Five additional governorships, including a shot at control of all 10 of the biggest states.

• Four additional senators beyond their present 58-42 advantage there.

• And two dozen more representatives, added to the current 248-187 majority in the House. Those figures probably represent a minimal estimate of the Democratic gains. With some breaks, the Democrats could wake up Wednesday morning with 42 of the 50 governorships (a gain of 10), 65 senators (up seven) and more than 280 members of the House (a gain of 35-40 seats).

The latest Gallup poll gave the Democrats a 20-point lead over the Republicans in voter preference for Congress, a wider margin than the Democrats actually won in their previous landslide years of 1958 and 1964. Democrats won 283 and 235 seats respectively.

Not 'Veto-Proof'

But unless the worst happens from the Republican view, Mr. Ford is going to be spared the "veto-proof" Congress he has been warning against in the 19 states where he has campaigned.

In the House, Democrats earlier in the year were talking hopefully about reaching a two-thirds majority (290 seats) that might theoretically be able to override a Ford veto. But Democratic national chairman Robert S. Strauss said last week he thought they would fall at least 11 seats short of that mark, with a maximum gain of 31 seats.

Jack Callahan, Republican congressional campaign committee chairman, gave the most optimistic forecast heard from any GOP official in months, when he concluded a state-by-state round-up of House races with a guess that Democrats would gain only five seats in the House.

If the Democrats do come on somewhat short of the landslide that earlier seemed possible, they can probably blame three factors: the shortage of cash, the length of the campaign and the lack of voter interest.

In a year when the Watergate scandals and the stock market slump scared many of both parties' big givers out of the campaign, the incumbents have enjoyed an even greater-than-usual advantage over the challengers in the battle for finances.

Since Republicans are fighting a holding action—particularly in the House—this money squeeze has hurt them less than the Democrats. The Post's reporters cited examples from California to Virginia of Democratic challengers who have almost literally run out of money in the closing days of the campaign.

The money squeeze has helped the Republicans fight a rear-guard holding action. So has the fact that the Democrats apparently hit their peak strength a few weeks ago and are laboring to hold onto that wide a margin of public favor.

"We've been trying to sustain unusually big leads in too many races for too long a time," said Robert J. Keefe, deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee. "There had to be some evening up when the figures were as lopsided as they've been."

Said Patrick Caddell, a leading Democratic pollster: "This has been panic week for a lot of our candidates. I'd have been happier if we'd voted a week ago."

adviser Dean Burch's comment that "the pardon issue has tended to fade over time. There was no chapter two."

Turnout Factor

The final joker in the Democratic deck is the problem of turnout—which threatens to be exceptionally light on Tuesday, even for an off-year election. Since hitting a modern high in 1962, when 61.1 per cent of the voting-age population went to the polls and Democrats managed to avoid the usual mid-term losses for the party in power, voter turnout dropped to 45.4 per cent in 1966 and 43.1 per cent in 1970.

Some analysts are predicting it will slip below 40 per cent on Tuesday and, unless all historical patterns are reversed, the additional stay-at-homes will be mainly the blacks, Chicanos and working-class whites who provide the Democrats with their margin.

The vagaries that are possible in a light vote turnout give Republicans some hope of upsetting favored Democratic senatorial candidates in Florida and North Carolina. And the relative success of the two organizations in turning out their vote on Tuesday likely will determine the three closest Senate races in the country—Nevada, Utah and Kansas.

As always in an off-year election, however, the national trend is bent or broken by the dynamics of personality and issues in particular races, yielding results that fit no single formula.

That is demonstrated by late reports from the gubernatorial battles in the two biggest states, California and New York. In California, Secretary of State Edmund G. (Jerry) Brown Jr., a Democrat, touted for months as the certain successor to retiring Gov. Ronald Reagan, a Republican, now finds himself seriously challenged for the first time by State Controller Houston I. Flournoy, a Republican. The Mervyn Field poll published Friday confirmed private surveys showing Mr. Flournoy had halved Mr. Brown's margin, to 7 or 8 percentage points. An 11-point undecided factor, a late campaign visit by Mr. Reagan, and Saturday night's televised debate on the biggest station in the vital and volatile Los Angeles electorate could make that race still closer.

Across the country in New York, however, Rep. Hugh I. Carey, a Democrat, has continued to add steadily to his landslide lead over Republican Gov. Malcolm Wilson. A late New York Daily News poll gave Mr. Carey a 61-39 per cent lead—a showing which, if realized, could make Mr. Carey Tuesday's biggest winner and in position as a Democratic power broker.

The shifts in the Brown and Carey races are important, not just for themselves but because California and New York—along with New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan—are the states the Democrats are counting on for multiseat gains in the House. The length or brevity of the Brown and Carey campaigns can affect the new lineup in Congress, if there is any pattern of straight-ticket voting.

Ticket-Splitting

But once again, advance indications are that ticket-splitting will be the order of the day. In California, Sen. Alan Cranston, a Democrat, seems set for a landslide victory over Republican State Sen. H. L. Richardson no matter what happens to Mr. Brown.

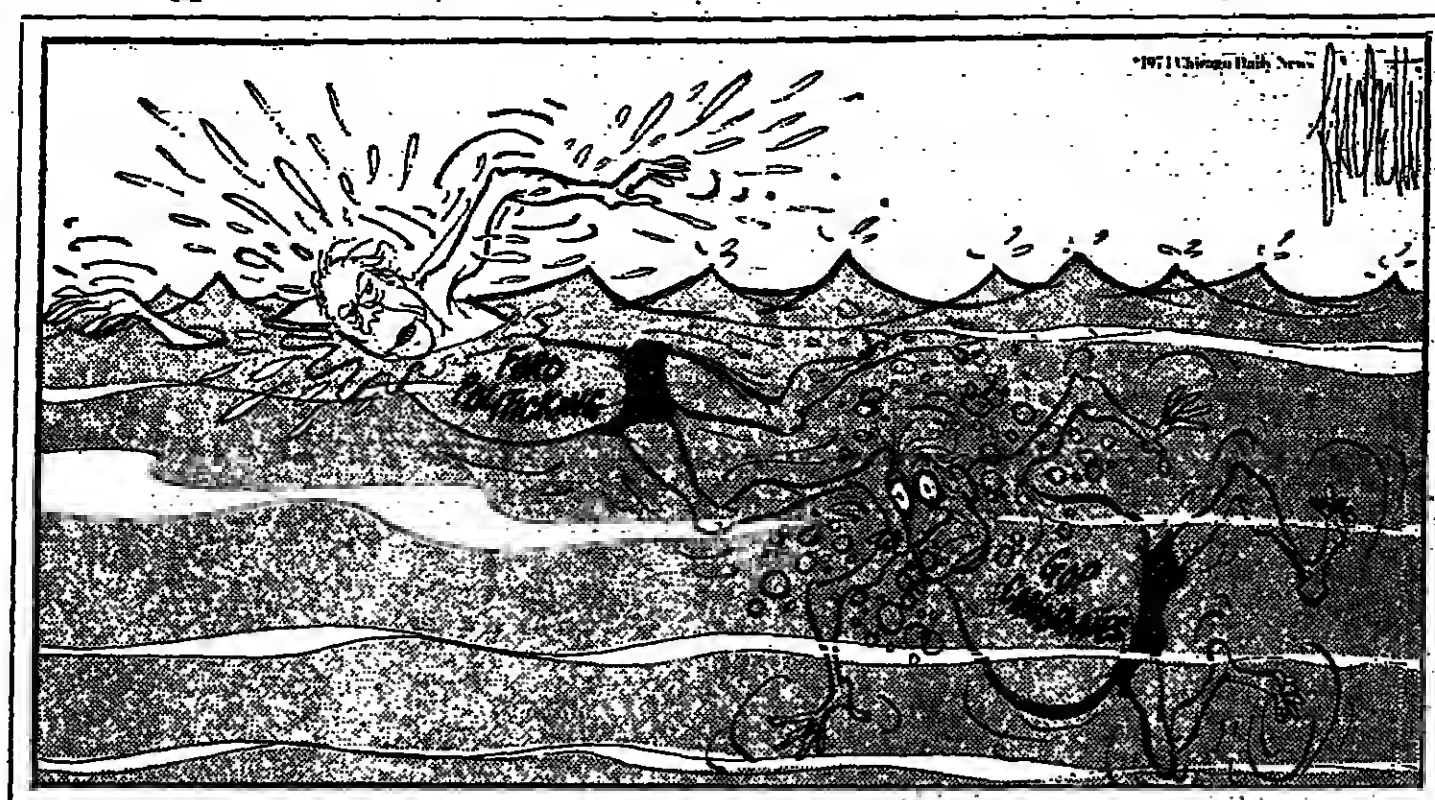
And in New York, Republican Sen. Jacob Javits has been widening his lead over his challenger, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, a Democrat, to 12 points in a late Daily News poll, even while his running mate, Gov. Wilson, has continued to fade.

In recent weeks, the Post's correspondents report, Republicans have moved into stronger positions in Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, South Carolina, Tennessee and Pennsylvania, and may have an even chance of winning all of those except the last.

Their candidates have also moved into the Senate races in Idaho, Indiana, North Carolina and Kansas, but only in the last, where incumbent Republican Sen. Bob Dole is running, would the Republican be given the edge today.

On the other hand, in gubernatorial races, Democrats have moved ahead in Maine, made it an even bet in Michigan and closed ground rapidly in Alaska, while their Senate candidates have opened leads in Alaska, North Dakota and Oklahoma, drawn even in Utah and moved into a challenging position in Oregon.

These late shifts tend to obscure the overwhelming Democratic strength in the statewide races—a pattern of power which is going to produce a score or more of landslide winners among the Democratic governors and senators who escaped effective opposition from the Watergate-weakened Republican party.



Last Lap

South Dakota, Dolph Briscoe in Texas, Thomas P. Salmon in Vermont and Patrick J. Leahy in Wisconsin are expected to improve the theory that incumbent governors are automatically marked for extinction.

They are strong favorites, along with such prospective successors to retiring Democratic governors as David Pryor in Arkansas, George Ariyoshi in Hawaii and David Boren in Oklahoma.

The only Democratic governors considered under challenge are William Egan of Alaska and John Gilligan of Ohio.

Mr. Egan has closed ground but is still an underdog against Republican Jay Hammond. Mr. Gilligan appears to have opened at least a narrow lead over Republican ex-Gov. James A. Rhodes, who has been heavily criticized by Ohio newspapers for the secrecy surrounding his personal and campaign finances.

Six Republicans

By contrast to the Democrats' continuity, of the 12 Republican-held governorships up this year only six have incumbents running. And one of those six are favored to survive—Robert Ray in Iowa and Meldrim Thomson Jr. in New Hampshire.

Mr. Ray looks as solid as any Republican officeholder in the country, but Mr. Thomson's lead over Democrat Richard Leonard, estimated at 7 to 12 points in three recent polls, could be jeopardized by the large undecided vote.

The other four Republican governors on Tuesday's ballot are in varying degrees of trouble. Malcolm Wilson appears doomed to fall to the Hugh Carey coalition in New York. In Massachusetts, the latest Boston Globe poll put Gov. Francis W. Sargent 30 points behind Democratic Michael Dukakis.

In Colorado, Republican Gov. John D. Vanderhoff is in a hard race with Democrat state Rep. Richard Lamm, with recent polls giving the edge to Mr. Lamm. And Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, hit by a conflict-of-interest charge Friday against his hand-picked lieutenant governor candidate, is now an underdog against Democrat Sander Levin.

In the other eight gubernatorial races without an incumbent, Democrats are favored to hold Maine and pick up Oregon and Connecticut, where Democrats broke the male monopoly of the state houses. Democrats also have a chance to gain Arizona, Wyoming and Tennessee, but have greater problems than appeared earlier in holding Kansas, New Mexico and South Carolina.

But the big news of the gubernatorial front would be if the Democrats—with holdover governors in Illinois and New Jersey and good-to-excellent prospects in California, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas—came out of Tuesday's voting with control of the 10 big states, which among them have almost a majority of electoral college votes.

A similar power pattern can be seen in the Senate races. Fifteen incumbent Democrats are on the ballot and 11 of them are virtually assured re-election over their feeble Republican opponents.

Those considered safe include James B. Allen of Alabama, Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut, Herman Talmadge of Georgia, Daniel Inouye of Hawaii, Adlai Stevenson III of Illinois, Russell Long of Louisiana, Thomas Eagleton of Missouri, Ernest Hollings of South Carolina, Warren Magnuson of Washington and Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin.

Sens. Allen, Inouye and Long have no major party opposition. Add Gov. Dale Bumpers of Arkansas and former astronaut John Glenn of Ohio, both of whom beat incumbent Democratic senators in the primary, and the list of almost sure Democratic winners reaches 13. With 33 carryovers, none of them up for election this year, the Democrats

are virtually assured a hefty majority in the new Senate.

Their incumbents who are favored but not certain include Mike Gravel of Alaska, Frank Church of Idaho, Birch Bayh of Indiana and George McGovern of South Dakota. Sen. McGovern holds a clear lead over former Vietnam POW Leo Thomas after waging the most expensive campaign in South Dakota history, but Republicans have not given up hope of beating the 1972 presidential nominee.

Also favored on Tuesday are Rep. John Culver of Iowa and Attorney General Robert Morgan of North Carolina, the Democratic nominees to succeed retiring Democratic Sens. David E. Hughes and Sam J. Ervin Jr.

Next, the Democrats are favored to take over as many as five Republican-held Senate seats.

In Colorado, former McGovern campaign manager Gary Hart holds a commanding lead over Republican Sen. Peter H. Dominick.

Kentucky Gov. Wendell Ford, a Democrat, seems to have withstood the closing rally of Sen. Marlow Cook and is favored to pick up that seat.

North Dakota's former Gov. William L. Guy has a similar edge over veteran Sen. Milton Young. Ex-Rep. Ed Edwards, D-Ohio, unsuccessful in a Senate try two years ago, seems likely to make it in his second attempt, with Republican Sen. Henry Bellmon the possible loser.

The Democrats' fifth pickup could come in Florida, where former state Secretary of State Richard Stone has been running 15-20 points ahead of millionaire drugist Jack Eckerd, a Republican, in the battle to succeed Republican Sen. Edward J. Gurney, now under indictment on bribery and conspiracy charges. Only a low vote in Mr. Stone's Miami base and a strong turnout in Mr. Eckerd's central Florida territory would seem likely to endanger Mr. Stone.

GOP Senators

On the Republican side of the Senate side, the only incumbents who can be counted reasonably safe are Jacob Javits of New York, Barry Goldwater of Arizona, Charles Mathias of Maryland and Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania. The latter two have labor backing in their states, but some observers consider the events that try them, they are not immune from upset by their maverick Democratic challengers—Barbara Mikulski in Maryland and Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty in Pennsylvania.

Faced but not home free is Sen. Bob Packwood, R-Ore., who, like Mr. Mathias, has a maverick challenger, State Sen. Betty Roberts. Sen. Bob Dole, R-Kan., has fought his way back to the tossup category in his bitter struggle with Rep. William R. Roy, D-Kan.

Republicans are slight favorites to hold two New England Senate seats where the Republican incumbents are retiring. The latest polls in New Hampshire put Rep. Louis C. Wyman from 11 to 21 points ahead of John Durkin in the fight to succeed Sen. Norris Cotton.

Next door in Vermont, the latest public poll shows Rep. Richard Mallary, R-Vt., leading Patrick J. Leahy by 13 points for the seat vacated by Sen. George D. Aiken, R-Vt.

The final two Senate races, in Utah and Nevada, give each party an even chance to take over the other's seat. In Utah, Rep. Wayne Orrin, a Democrat, and Salt Lake City Mayor Jake Garn are virtually deadlocked in the latest poll. That seat is being relinquished by Republican Sen. Wallace Bennett.

In Nevada, where the retiree is Democrat Sen. Alan Bible, U.S. Gov. Harry Reid, a Democrat, took an eight-point lead into the closing week of the campaign against ex-Gov. Paul Laxalt, but observers think Mr. Laxalt may have had the better of the closing exchanges on financial disclosure and campaign contributions and rate the race a tossup.

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Mills Race

The most celebrated House race in the country, involving House Ways and Means Committee chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., and Republican Judy Petty, seems likely to set the pattern of frustration for Republican challengers everywhere.

Despite the optimism in Mrs. Petty's camp, published polls and local observers pick Mr. Mills to win again despite—or perhaps because of—the publicity over the Tidal Basin incident.

There are exceptionally active Republican challengers against several other veteran Democratic representatives, including Wright Patman and Jim Wright of Texas, John Jarmen of Oklahoma, Claude Pepper of Florida and Frank Clark of Pennsylvania.

But generally speaking, any Democratic congressional challenger who survived the rigors of 1972 is safe this year. The only two who may not be are Reps. John Flynt Jr. of Georgia, and Frank Denholm of South Dakota, whose young, maverick, egghead Republican opponents have a chance for headline-making upsets.

Of the five Democratic winners of special House elections earlier this year, three seem quite safe and the other two—Richard VanderVeem of Grand Rapids and Thomas A. Luken of Cincinnati—are slight favorites.

Republicans have a handful of opportunities for gains in the 28 districts where Democrats are trailing or where the incumbents—like Reps. Owens, Dorn, Culver and Roy—are moving up to state-wide races. But Democrats are likely to find much richer pickings this year in the 24 House districts Republicans have left open.

A quick checklist of Republican representatives who may be defeated on Tuesday would include:

John Buchanan, Ala.; Burt Talcott, Bob Mathias, Victor Veysey and Bob Wilson, Calif.; James Johnson, Colo.; Ronald Sarasin, Conn.; Sam Blackburn, Ga.; and Samuel Young, Ill.

Also: Earl Landgrebe, Roger Zion, David Dennis and William Hudnut, Ind.; Willy Mayne, Iowa; Marjorie Holt, Md.; Paul Cronin, Mass.; Marvin Esh, Gary Brown and Robert Huber, Mich.; Gene Taylor, Mo.; Richard Shop, Mont.; David Towell, Nev.; and John Hunt, Charles Sandman, William Widmalm and Joseph Marshall, N.J.

Also: Manuel Lujan, N.M.; Angelo Roncallo, and Carleton King, N.Y.; Earl Ruth, N.C.; Samuel Devine, Ohio; John Camp, Okla.; Albert Johnson, Pa.; Dan Kuykendall, Tenn.; Alan Steelman and Robert Price, Texas; Stanford Paris and William Wampler, Va.; Vernon Thomson and Harold Froehlich, Wis.

The Women

While neither of the women running for the Senate is favored, several new women members are expected in the House of Representatives, where four of the 18 women incumbents are retiring.

Among the strongest women candidates for the House are Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J.; Martha Keys, D-Ear.; Helen Meyner, D-N.J.; Nina Milgrom, D-Ala.; Colleen O'Connor, D-Calif.; Fran Ryan, D-Ohio; Joann Saunders, D-Ma.; and Gladys Spellman, D-Md.

The only nonincumbent black congressional candidate given a real chance of winning this year is State Rep. David Ford, of Memphis, Rep. Kuykendall's opponent.

defeat Phoenix financier Russ Williams. A similar race in New Mexico, where state Sen. Jerry Apodaca, a Democrat, is trying to become the first Hispanic governor in 56 years, has also narrowed into a close battle with Joseph R. Skeen.

The Idaho Senate race, where late surveys showing conservative Republican Robert I. Smith was on the verge of a "steep" upset of Sen. Frank Church, caused a suddenly aroused Sen. Church to attack Mr. Smith Friday as a man who had kept secret his own former support of Sen. Church and who was now "misrepresenting" the senator's record.

The Senate race in Indiana, where Democrat Birch Bayh's seemingly comfortable lead over Indianapolis Mayor Richard Lugar

has begun to slip in several surveys, leaving Sen. Bayh only a narrow favorite for a third term.

The Kansas senatorial and gubernatorial battles, Republican Sen. Bob Dole has at least pulled even with his challenger, Rep. William R. Roy, and state Sen. Robert Bennett, a Republican, has come from far back to overtake State Attorney General Vern Miller, in the race for governor.

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The Pennsylvania governorship, where incumbent Democrat Milton Shapp's early advantage was cut by adverse press comments on several changes in his administration and a heavy TV campaign by his well-financed opponent, Drew Lewis. But Mr. Shapp has fired back hard in recent days and is favored to win by a modest margin.

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C.R. Lewis, a member of the national council of the John Birch Society, after Gov. William Egan, a pioneer Alaska politician, has made up ground against Republican challenger Jay S. Hammond, the bearded conservationist who upset two former governors in the primary to become the GOP nominee and who once was 20 points ahead.

The Maine governorship, where Democrat George Mitchell has a 5.5-per-cent lead over Republican James Ervin in the final Bangor Daily News poll, with independent candidate James Longley still taking a fifth of the votes.

The Michigan governorship, where Gov. William Milliken, already hand pressed by Democrat Sander Levin, spent the last two days trying to decide whether to drop his lieutenant-governor running mate, state Rep. James Damm, who was hit with serious conflict-of-interest charges on Thursday. Gov. Milliken decided to stay with Mr. Damm and his own re-election now is in jeopardy.

The Senate race in North Dakota, where ex-Gov. William Guy appears to have a clear lead over 76-year-old Republican Sen. Milton Young. A third candidate, James Jungst, who has focused his fire on Mr. Guy, does not seem to be drawing away as many votes as expected earlier.

The Senate race in Oklahoma, where ex-Rep. Ed Edmondson is now favored to defeat Sen. Henry Bellmon. Mr. Edmondson had a 12-point lead in an Oklahoma Times poll of Oct. 22, and is benefiting from the landslide margin of Democratic gubernatorial candidate David I. Borei and from the vigorous campaigning of House Speaker Carl Albert who delivered a fiery speech backing Mr. Edmondson in reply to President Ford's Oklahoma City speech lashing at the Democratic Congress.

The Oregon Senate race, where state Sen. Betty Robert has moved into a challenger position against Sen. Bob Packwood and conceivably could score an upset if Democrats vote the increasing registration edge.

To Democrats

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Birth of New Policy

South Africa at the Crossroads

By John Platter

JOHANNESBURG (UPI)—With a speed born of necessity, white-ruled South Africa is unveiling a new foreign policy to prevent a racial showdown on the African continent.

Its goal is détente with the black north and the future of 54 million people in 10 southern African nations will depend on its success. This, in turn, probably depends on two men, South Africa's Prime Minister John Vorster and Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda.

Mr. Vorster inherited the Afrikaner leadership from the creator of racial apartheid, his predecessor, Hendrik Verwoerd, who was assassinated.

The Prime Minister now has to reverse 26 years of policy based on racial segregation if the nation's internal conditions are to match the fresh liberal image the government is trying to project abroad.

His nation's four million stubborn, comfortable white persons will not allow such a change to be made easily. Afrikaners traditionally have been steeped in Dutch Reformed Church teachings which have assured them that God is on their side.

Risks Ostracism

Similarly, Mr. Kaunda risks the ostracism and scorn fellow African leaders heaped on Malawi President Hastings Banda when his country exchanged envoys with Pretoria and greeted Mr. Vorster on his only state visit abroad.

But in major addresses last week, both Mr. Vorster and Mr. Kaunda said the road to peaceful change in southern Africa is open. The two men shrank from the racial confrontation most observers have said is inevitable, and they set the stage for initial contacts.

"Southern Africa is at the crossroads and has to choose now between peace and escalating conflict," Mr. Vorster said in Parliament at Cape Town. "The price of confrontation would be high... too high for southern Africa."

He committed himself to working toward a "United Nations of southern Africa" and then ranged over the issues which have made his country an outcast: South West Africa (Namibia), Pretoria's aid to Rhodesia against black nationalists, South Africa's home policies. In each speech flexibility and conciliation were implicit.

"This is the voice of reason for which Africa and the rest of the world have been waiting," Mr. Kaunda said in Lusaka three days later.

Two catalysts have hurried the South Africans on and in six months wrong promises of change in attitudes held sacrosanct for more than two decades.

Portugal's imminent withdrawal from Mozambique and Angola has robbed South Africa of solid shields against black nationalist guerrillas. Moreover, South West Africa's future will share a 1,000-mile border with a black-ruled Angola.

And the anti-apartheid attitude of the past, to the surprise of expulsion from the UN has modified. This year's debate which showed that South Africa does not have one active friend at the UN in New York, prompted a conciliatory speech by the new ambassador, Fik-Bothe.

Tough, self-sufficient, hitherto uncompromising, the Afrikaner leadership is asking the world for help and understanding.

"If God wanted us to live with the black man, he wouldn't have made the black man," is the philosophy of Johannes Greyvensteijn, an Afrikaner grandmother. And although the Dutch Reformed Church last month changed course and said "mixed marriages are physically possible," it said in the same paper that they are "undesirable and unlawful."

Mr. Vorster's predicament is how to resolve this dichotomy—the demands of a hostile world and the intransigence of his own people. He talks of having five years.

Specifically, the new foreign policy offers a skeptical Africa the new deal of self-determination for the 800,000 people of South West Africa, abandoning former plans for partition into African and white homelands and ending eight years of defiance of UN and World Court rulings that South Africa's presence there is illegal.

Mr. Vorster is offering Africa pressure on Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. In his latest parliamentary speech, he urged Mr. Smith to come to terms with black nationalists. "Now is the time for all who have influence to bring it to bear to find a durable solution so that internal and external relations can be normalized," he said.

Mr. Vorster has offered, and shown, an impeccable cool with strict noninterference in neighboring Mozambique, where he has watched the installation of a Marxist-style black conditional government replacing the cooperative Portuguese. Throughout its stormy first months of new freedom, while whites have appealed for Pretoria's intervention, he has reiterated his gov-

ernment's goodwill toward the new Frontline Government for the Liberation of Mozambique rulers and said that it was none of his business what policies they followed.

Tenuous Hold

But Pretoria's tenuous hold on the country, and the racial clashes which still accompany the birth of the new nation, provide serious temptation for South Africa's military, the strongest south of the Sahara, which considers Mozambique easy prey.

Critics have called the new policy "Vorster's road to disaster" but the Prime Minister's first reward came when the positive signals were sent back by Mr. Kaunda.

The Zambian leader has a record of compromise. He officiated at the successful peace talks ending the boundary dispute between Kenya and Somalia in 1968 and more recently got the Portuguese and black nationalists talking together in his capital.

Nor does he overplay his hand. In his first response to Mr. Vorster, he made the obvious minimum African condition that the South Africans withdraw their troops now helping Rhodesia fight black guerrillas based in Zambia.

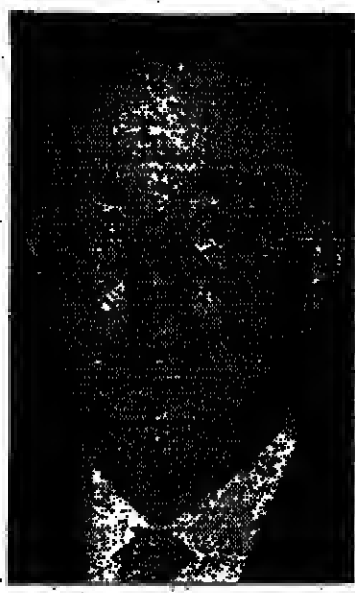
He made no additional demands and said little more except to reassure South Africans.

"African countries will not take up arms against South Africa. The people of South Africa will face the primary task of shaping their own destiny," Mr. Kaunda said.

But he knows that without Pretoria's military aid, Rhodesia's white leaders will be pushed quickly toward a settlement favorable to that nation's five million blacks.

The possibility of a Pretoria-Lusaka, black-white axis still sounds far-fetched. But an underplayed initiative from Lusaka brought it closer. Mr. Kaunda invited a personal friend and Afrikaner editor, Carl Noffke, to Lusaka for Zambia's 10th independence anniversary celebrations and they had a long talk. South African newsmen, especially Afrikaners, have not been welcome in Zambia.

Mr. Noffke is an editor of the Fers or group of newspapers which have followed the doctrine of apartheid line from the beginning and he returned to Johannesburg saying that the possibilities for détente were real. "This will take many years, I am sure. But Kaunda is a visionary and in him we have an authentic and respected African leader with whom it will be pos-



John Vorster

ible to discuss our problems honestly. We should not rule out an eventual meeting between him and our Prime Minister," Mr. Noffke said.

Economic Aid

Initially, South Africa will add to its foreign policy with renewed offers of economic aid for Mr. Vorster's "United Nations" of southern Africa, relying on the republic's gold-based wealth. Simultaneously, the South African government is making internal concessions to its 16 million blacks in limited but practical areas.

Sport is leading the way. In the next soccer season African teams will be permitted to play whites, Indians and coloreds (mixed blood) in a national tournament. Two years ago that would have been unthinkable.

Black Africa will not be content with such concessions. But Mr. Vorster also is in a gamble and race for time to hand eight Bantustan black homelands their independence in an attempt to have the world recognize the validity of whites, who consider themselves indigenous Africans too, wanting to control their own separate existence in a white "homeland."

Within two years he wants the most advanced of these Bantustans, the Transkei on the east coast to apply for UN membership and go its own way as a separate nation. It will provide the world body with a difficult choice, because recognition would sanctify the practice of apartheid. Rejection would kill the new policy.

But South African leaders recognize that the region now is in a state of flux and that compromise will be necessary. They hope that admission, and the fresh dialogue, still may prevent racial conflict for the 10 nations in the area.

News Analysis

New Status of PLO Is Seen as Danger to Israeli Military

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (UPI)—Israeli and American military sources say that Israel's military position appears to have worsened appreciably as a result of the decision by King Hussein of Jordan and other Arab chiefs of state to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people."

The Arab leaders, in a meeting at Rabat, Morocco, last week, also called for the creation of an independent Palestinian state on the 5,900 square kilometers of the West Bank of the Jordan River. This territory, once Jordanian, is now occupied by Israel.

The net military effect, Israeli and American military sources agreed, would be to encourage the intensification of PLO guerrilla operations on the West Bank.

A senior Israeli official said that the prospect of a negotiated settlement in the Middle East had receded and the risk of war increased as a result of the decisions at the Rabat summit meeting.

Blockade Anticipated

He referred not only to the anticipated increase in guerrilla operations but to strong indications that the Arab states appear to be prepared to blockade Israel's Mediterranean ports.

The Israeli occupation forces on the West Bank are well armed and benefit from a highly organized counterintelligence service operating among the Arabs who

'The prospect of a negotiated settlement in the Middle East had receded and the risk of war increased as a result of the decisions at the Rabat summit meeting.'

make up 94 per cent of the region's 650,000 people.

These advantages may be offset in the future. The combat units of the PLO, according to Israeli sources, receive the most modern Soviet equipment, along with Russian military and political guidance.

The equipment begins with the AK-47, the Kalashnikov rifle, and ranges through machine guns and mortars to the latest short-range anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles. The effect is to reduce Israeli counterinsurgency options. Risking an aircraft worth \$4 million or a tank valued at \$500,000 against one or two guerrillas armed with these missiles is hardly a fair trade, the Israeli sources pointed out.

They emphasized, too, that the training, discipline and combat effectiveness of the guerrillas have improved since they first came into prominence after the June, 1967, Arab-Israeli war.

Shake-up of 1971

The rank and file are trained in Syria and some of the officers

have studied guerrilla tactics in the Soviet Union. Their defeat by the Jordanian Army in 1971 resulted in shake-ups that rid the guerrillas of many inefficient leaders.

Guerrilla tactics are expected to venture beyond sabotage, assassination and ambush. Experts on such operations believe that there will be a concentrated effort to infiltrate and win control of the West Bank's 500 villages and hamlets. The guerrillas already enjoy considerable support among the 60,000 refugees living in 23 camps on the West Bank.

The Rabat decisions, the sources contended, would enhance the PLO's political attraction among Palestinians, just as the influence of the Viet Cong increased in the summer of 1969 after the formation of Communist-controlled local governments in the areas held by the insurgents.

Rough terrain and a friendly Moslem population are factors favoring the opening of a guerrilla front similar to that in Northern Ireland. Active guer-

rilla operations on the West Bank, Israelis concede, would present problems far more serious than those posed when small groups of guerrillas cross into northern Israel from Lebanon.

The expectation among American experts on the area is that Israel must strengthen its occupation forces.

New State

A series of significant Arab successes could be followed by the establishment of a Palestinian state even if this "state" amounted to no more than a few dozen guerrillas on the run. But such a state could call for military assistance from the established Arab military powers—Egypt, Syria and Iraq.

Even Jordan, these sources said, might not be able to reject such an appeal in view of the fact that the West Bank was once Jordanian territory.

Arab intervention on the West Bank would pose a serious military threat to the heart of the country. The southern boundary of the territory runs just north of Jerusalem, while the forces on the western boundary are within striking distance of Tel Aviv and the main highway north to Haifa.

Any powerful Arab thrust across the West Bank could cut Israel in two.

The threat of intensified guerrilla war on the West Bank also is expected to accelerate Israel's effort to build military manpower.



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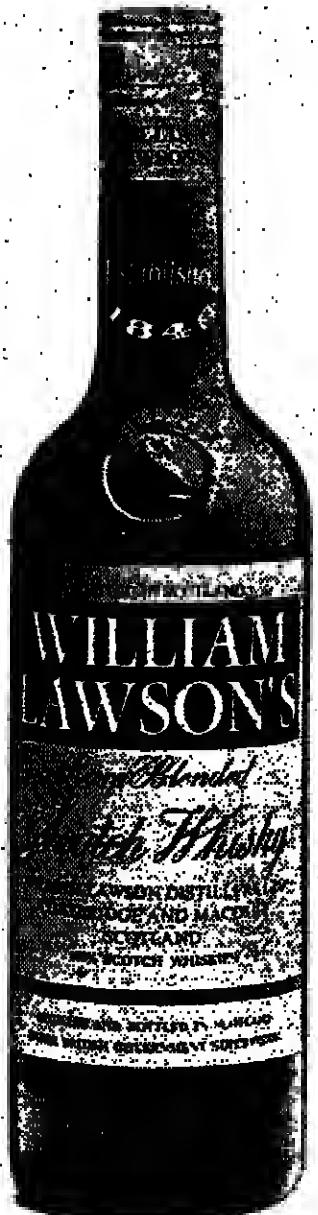
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The Last War?

Spokesmen for the Palestinian Liberation Organization are talking belligerently of a "fifth war" in the Middle East. To be sure, they ascribe this impending conflict to a conspiracy between the United States and Israel, but at the same time they deride Dr. Kissinger's proposals for moves toward peace. That the PLO should become, in effect, an extremist mouthpiece for all the Arab states is one of the effects of the organization's recognition by the Rabat conference. But this talk of a "fifth war" also has implications for another war which will be discussed in Rome, beginning tomorrow. And that war may well be, if it is lost, the world's last war. It is the war against hunger.

Against the shadows cast by the looming threat of massive starvation, and the political and economic strains which will be created by the global food crisis, the PLO's fifth war seems petty. Urgently at stake are more lives than the whole Palestinian population, and, ultimately, any semblance of world order. Yet the Palestine issue involves oil, and oil is critical for fertilizers in the production of food, and for fueling the engines that sow, reap and distribute grains. Oil has been, and may again be, used as a weapon against the United States. But the United States is a principal element in the world's granary.

The chain of cause and effect that reaches from a representative of a political movement affecting a tiny bit of the world's surface to hungry families in vast areas of the Indian subcontinent and the edges of the Sahara is typical of the complexities facing the delegates to the world food conference

in Rome. Some of the difficulties are huge and fundamental: How to assure great advances in the production of old staples, or to cultivate promising new ones; how to develop equitable methods of distribution in states where the machinery of government and transportation is raw, new and often inadequate; how to correlate population with food supplies, in regions where family planning is considered "genocide."

Then there are the widely assorted sets of priorities that each nation, or group of nations, has set up. In the Middle East, the Palestinian question bulks larger, now, than food; the European Common Market has been arguing about agricultural policies since its founding. And in the United States, with its vast food resources, with its government taking at least rhetorical initiatives in attacking the global problem, members of the government and elements of the national community are at odds about how that problem is to be approached.

The complexities are real. To condemn American farmers because they want higher prices, while regarding the oil sheikhs as a kind of modern Robin Hood makes no more sense than to ignore the effect of the terms of trade and the depletion of a national resource on the oil-producing countries. The plain fact is that unless all of these conflicting pressures can somehow be alleviated, if not resolved, the last war will be lost, and man's technology and philoprogenitiveness will exhaust the world's resources. This last war is the real challenge at Rome, to which the other tests of human rationality that flourish around the globe must somehow be subordinated.

Why Drive Jamaica to the Wall?

Countries like Jamaica and Guyana are sometimes called "oil blackmailers" for raising taxes on their exported bauxite. But this is unfair and unkind. They have not suddenly withheld their product or quadrupled their prices; they are not banking billions. On the contrary, they are friendly neighbors with desperately high unemployment rates and desperately low reserves, trying to cope with the soaring prices of essential imports, principally fuel and food, by getting a larger return on their principal export, bauxite. Precisely here, however, they bump into the hard fact that their bauxite is mostly owned and controlled by foreigners—a handful of American corporations and a Canadian one. This deepens their frustrations and makes them ache to reclaim control of their national destinies from corporate headquarters in New York.

Jamaica and Guyana—and, of course, a good number of other countries producing other commodities—are currently locked in disputes with their corporate guests. Typically, the countries wish to rewrite, to their own advantage in profit and pride, the terms of agreement made with the corporations in slacker political and economic circumstances years ago. The companies vary in their attitude, some threateningly flexing their influence over the countries' access to new investments, loans and markets and some bending more intelligently. An example of the latter is Kaiser Aluminum. Though it is protesting new higher taxes, it has saluted Jamaica's decision to buy some symbolic Kaiser shares on the New York stock ex-

change—taking the decisions as a step which enhances common corporate-country interests—and it is taking a sympathetic approach to Jamaica's effort to buy back the land where the mines are.

If there is any good answer to corporate-country disputes, it must lie first of all in just such timely and meaningful demonstrations of corporate good will. These gestures facilitate accommodation on the part of a beset local government and tend to deter the heightened political confrontations that develop when the American government comes openly to the side of an embattled corporation. Exactly this sort of detachment is recommended in a major new report on U.S.-Latin ties by the business-oriented Center for Inter-American Relations. The report calls for repeal of the provocative Nixon policy of halting direct aid and blocking development-bank loans to countries which don't offer "prompt, adequate and effective" compensation for expropriated properties. Interestingly enough, the report is signed by some of the same former Nixon administration officials who write that policy. In a number of its recommendations, the report offers welcome indications that the American business community is wising up to new Latin political realities. There are some signs that the Congress is moving toward a more enlightened distinction between corporate and national interests, too. After all, it can do neither the United States nor its corporations good to drive small, poor countries like Jamaica and Guyana to the wall.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Moscow Semi-Summit

The Brezhnev-Kissinger semi-summit evidently was a sweet-sour affair, with as many negative as positive aspects; but the overriding factor appears to have been a Kremlin conclusion that Moscow can do business with Gerald Ford.

For seven months, starting last March, the most critical Soviet-American negotiations—and, especially, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II)—have been in a state of suspension because of the Soviet evaluation of the American political situation. Moscow's well-and-see attitude in the last months of the Nixon administration took the form of encouraging talks but refusing to negotiate—by rejecting even the slightest concession on SALT II. In recent months, the Soviet Union has sought evidence that President Ford was willing—and able—to continue the Nixon-Brezhnev détente, on the "irreversibility" of which Mr. Brezhnev was said to have staked his political future.

Mr. Ford's ability to deliver congressional support for the trade concessions Moscow wants above all—in return for emigration concessions by the Kremlin—probably has been the decisive factor in opening the way

for resumption of serious negotiations on SALT and other issues. Secrecy surrounds the nature of the projected compromise that Mr. Kissinger publicly described as providing "a reasonable chance" for negotiating a 10-year comprehensive agreement on strategic offensive weapons before the end of 1975. But what was said suggests that a basis for negotiation is within sight.

An attempt now is to be made to limit all strategic offensive delivery systems, land-based missiles, submarine-based missiles and bombers and, in addition, to restrain new technology. The United States leads in bombers, MIRV warheads and technology, the Soviet Union in numbers of missiles. This asymmetry has blocked an agreed negotiating approach.

Overall, the two sides are effectively equal, despite disparities. Achieving an agreed limit for the totality of force on each side may thus prove less difficult than placing equal limits on any individual element.

A new upward spiral in the arms race is certain unless an agreement is reached. That negotiation for such an accord now appears likely is encouraging news.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 4, 1899

LONDON—The committee of American ladies which has undertaken the outfitting of a hospital ship for South Africa is working with a will. Each day brings fresh adherents to the movement; each battle, each fresh list of wounded—and a long one appeared today—strikes home to the hearts of the Anglo-Saxons. Lady Randolph Churchill is the chairman of the group.

Fifty Years Ago

November 4, 1924

NEW YORK—Four days of "martyrdom" were enough for Mr. Earl Carroll, the producer of the "Vanities of 1924," who today was released from his current voluntary confinement in the Tombs after putting up \$300 bail. Originally Mr. Carroll had refused to furnish bail following his arraignment on a charge of exhibiting indecent photos in the lobby of the Music Box.



King of the Mountain

Doing Unto Others as...

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—For years theoreticians have been arguing about the prospects of Soviet Russia developing a freer society as it becomes, with the steady increase of outside contacts, more "bourgeois" in its outlook. What nobody seems to realize is that this has already happened.

I don't mean to say that the U.S.S.R. can boast that it has an open and representative form of government today or an untrammelled way of life. Yet, as Nov. 7 comes along—the great national holiday and anniversary of Lenin's revolution—one can look back on the 21 years that have elapsed since Stalin's death and note extraordinary changes.

An entire generation has matured while the oppressive concentration camps described by Solzhenitsyn in his "Gulag Archipelago" were dismantled; an underground literature called "samizdat" has become a feature of the intellectual landscape and an autarkic economy is being slowly, gradually tied to the rest of the earth.

This is not freedom any more than three-dimensional reality was represented by those shadows visible to the inhabitants of Plato's famous cave. Yet freedom, as the Greek philosopher would have been the first to proclaim, was an ideal that could only be approached, but never achieved. This is even true, ultimately, for the West as for the East; although our broad system is certainly still far more humane.

The point is the change that has been accomplished, if one looks back vertically through time, rather than at negative comparisons that remain if one looks around horizontally in space. From Stalin through Malenkov through Khrushchev to Brezhnev there has been immense alteration.

It would be self-delusion to imagine this alteration is now ending in ideological convergence between a so-called capitalist system (which is no longer capitalist) and a so-called Communist system (which has never even claimed to be Communist—yet). However, what seems impossible today might well prove realizable two generations hence.

Russia, as a superpower, now unabashedly admits the need to increase its industrial and agricultural production. There is more and more acknowledgment among certain Soviet intellectuals of the importance, in such a search, of catering to humanity's individualistic traits.

Dictatorship is certainly not the answer. Although Stalin's brutal, imposed administration built a military-industrial complex that saved the U.S.S.R. in World War II, the human cost was appalling, as has been admitted since Khrushchev's time.

Stalin destroyed the Russian agricultural system and replaced it with absurd methods. Today's Soviet leadership realizes it would be ridiculous to return to the previous peasant economic order but recognizes that improvements can what now exists must be produced in order to feed the nation.

When I first visited Moscow in 1941 it was impossible even to contemplate that a journalist could transmit news with the slightest hint of freedom. Sources were bureaucrats or official newspapers. Censorship was absolute. Dispatches first had to be approved and stamped. Phony as information and statistics were, that was the only way allowed a visitor's mental mill.

Apart from the comparative improvement in life's quality and comfort, there has now been a great shift in its style. The youngsters with tape-recordings of foreign music plucked off broadcasts that today are hardly ever jammed represent a far cry from the sullen survivors of the terrible anti-Hitler war, with their grim determination merely to survive, their hell-bottomed trousers and imposed intellectual incest.

It was inconceivable 21 years ago that any group of people could emigrate freely from the Soviet heaven—whether they or their champions abroad wished or not. It was inconceivable that trade accords with Moscow could have any major meaning because of the Kremlin's determined search for autarky in its own imperial zone. It was also inconceivable that Russia would get itself involved in intricate negotiations aimed at limiting not only the armament of others but itself.

These are all demonstrable facts and perhaps they are insufficiently pondered in the West. Yet they are certainly observed with quiet satisfaction in Communist East Europe whose governments are no longer those originally imposed by Soviet tanks (except the sad Czechoslovakian regime which is a special circumstance).

East Europe seeks with quiet persistence to improve its independence of the Kremlin in any possible field. While West Europe mutters disconsolately about the dangers of being "Finlandized" during an era of détente, East Europe prays precisely such will become its own eventual condition. This is important in the global power balance.

After all, Moscow hopes that NATO will in the end dissolve as all sense of fear vanishes while Russia peddles peace and light to the West. Is it not possible to direct such objectives two ways? Can Washington do to the Soviet bloc internally what Moscow is already doing to the West?

But the history is worth recalling. In 1959 and 1960, Democrats had 283 seats in the House and 64 in the Senate, just about what people are predicting for the new Congress. They drew down 44 votes from President Eisenhower.

And that supposedly "veto-proof" Congress was able to override the Eisenhower vetoes only twice.

The lesson is plain. Democrats need their own president to pass significant social programs. But there is a deeper reason to doubt that the next two years will see a surge of new federal programs. That is that the country is still in an essentially conservative political mood. The voters are expressing their distaste for Republican scandals and economic mismanagement; they are not begging for a return to the Great Society days.

On the contrary, the glut of legislation Lyndon Johnson shoved through Congress in 1965 and 1966 consumed almost everyone's ap-

After the U.S. Voting—Change in the Equation

By David S. Broder

DENVER—"We are not a bunch of little Robert Humphreys." That comment by the likely Democratic winner of the 1974 Colorado Senate race, former McGovern campaign manager Gary Hart, may be the most important advice to keep in mind when reading Tuesday's election returns.

When the Democratic victories—like Hart's expected victory over Sen. Peter H. Dominick (R)—come rolling in, the tendency will be to compare the new Congress to those elected in the previous Democratic landslide years of 1964, 1968 or even the early New Deal years.

Each time in the past when Democratic majorities in the House and Senate approached the two-thirds margin, the result has been the passage of a spate of social legislation. Social security, minimum wage, federal aid to education, Medicare and a hundred other Democratic programs all resulted from elections like the one that is likely to occur this year.

So logic would seem to dictate the same equation: Big Democratic majorities equal big new federal programs.

The guess here is that forecast will prove wrong.

Few Vetoes

For one thing, to pass big social programs, the Democrats have always needed not only swollen congressional majorities but control of the White House. That they will not have. Unless they suddenly convert Jerry Ford into a big-spending programmatic liberal, which he has never been, the congressional Democrats will find that the more activist they become, the more presidential vetoes they will draw.

Following the 1958 election, when they had their last big off-year victory, the Democrats produced a slew of social and economic proposals. These programs formed the platform of the Kennedy campaign and eventually found their way into law in the 1960s.

But the history is worth recalling. In 1959 and 1960, Democrats had 283 seats in the House and 64 in the Senate, just about what people are predicting for the new Congress. They drew down 44 votes from President Eisenhower.

And that supposedly "veto-proof" Congress was able to override the Eisenhower vetoes only twice. The lesson is plain. Democrats need their own president to pass significant social programs. But there is a deeper reason to doubt that the next two years will see a surge of new federal programs. That is that the country is still in an essentially conservative political mood. The voters are expressing their distaste for Republican scandals and economic mismanagement; they are not begging for a return to the Great Society days.

On the contrary, the glut of legislation Lyndon Johnson shoved through Congress in 1965 and 1966 consumed almost everyone's ap-

pete for more federal programs. The eight years since then have produced a growing skepticism about the ability of government to manage such programs successfully—a feeling that the bureau cracles on the Potomac have been off more than they can chew, and that government is costing more than it is worth.

A Distaste

Democrats running for Congress this year are aware of that distaste for big government—as most of those who have a chance to be elected have adapted the rhetoric accordingly. As Congress sional Quarterly pointed out in a recent roundup, Kansas Sen. candidate William R. Roy (D) brags that in the House he has never voted for spending bills; excess of tax revenues," and Arkansas Sen. candidate Del Bumpers (D) says that "I see no reason why the United States government can't operate on the same basis that the state of Arkansas does, and that is that you just don't spend more than you take in."

The only big new federal program that seems to command broad popular support is national health insurance. And this fal one could hear strong criticism of the "vast, unnecessary bureaucracy" embodied in the Kennedy health bill, not only from Republican but from Utah Democratic senatorial candidate Wayne Owens, who happens to be Ted Kennedy's former staff assistant.

Nor is this mere rhetoric. A Gary Hart's quotation suggests many of the younger Democrats who may come to the new Congress see themselves as distinctly different from the Humphrey Ne Deal-Fair Deal-Great Society liberals, whose response to almost any problem, real or imagined, was to create a new federal program and agency.

"I have not moved left or right," Hart insists, "but I have moved beyond some of the old liberal solutions that have been tried and failed."

These men and women are critics of bigness, whether in private economy or government. They argue for anti-trust law enforcement, rather than federal regulation of business and industry, and see more hope for redistributing income through the tax system than through a new generation of social welfare programs. Few oppose, and many are committed to broadened federal aid designed to encourage state and local initiatives.

It is true, on the other hand, that many of them have been financed and aided by organic labor in their campaigns, and their congressional careers sit in a time of deepening unemployment, they may be driven to espouse New Deal-style economic programs.

But most of the new Democrats coming to Washington "are a bunch of little Hubert H. Humphreys," and that fact—whether consoling or disappointing—worth bearing in mind.

Ford's First Three Months

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Looking back over his first three months in the White House, President Ford must be aware that the vast majority of his fellow countrymen wish him well and yet are deeply worried about the economic condition of the nation, and vaguely disappointed in his approach to their problems.

It would be wrong to say that he is in trouble with the people, or that he has lost their confidence, but he has not convinced them that his policies are equal to their anxieties, or even that he has used his time to concentrate on the main issues.

The main issues are clear and have very little to do with the party arithmetic in the Congress, which has been his main concern for the last month. The issues have been defined in the price index and the unemployment reports of his own official departments.

• The unemployed in America numbered 5.5 million in October,

6 per cent of the total work force, the highest unemployment level in almost three years.

• Unemployment among blue-collar workers went up from 6.8 per cent to 7.3 per cent in October, and among blacks from 9.8 per cent to 10.8 per cent, and if you take into account the people who are working part-time involuntarily but are listed as "employed," the unemployment rate would be 6.8 per cent, the worst in over a decade.

• Meanwhile, back at the supermarket check-out counters, prices have kept going up just before the election, as if the price index had been organized by the Democratic National Committee, and the word from Henry Kissinger in Iran, or wherever he is, indicates the prospects of higher prices for oil and more trouble between Israel and the Arab states in the Middle East.

Nobody blames Ford personally for these difficulties. He inherited a revolution in the price of world raw materials, a spectacular budget deficit from the war and welfare policies of Nixon and Johnson, and a burden of inflation, of debt and trade almost beyond calculation or even imagination.

In short, Ford was confronted by a wholly new situation of simultaneous inflation and recession at home, and subtle ambiguity and dangerous economic and strategic problems abroad. The members of his cabinet, the ambassadors of the nations in Washington, have all been watching how he would deal with these problems.

He has dealt with them in very human and traditional terms. He is a natural and open man. Therefore, he has trusted the Congress and the press and made himself available and said what he thought. He has been a partisan man for 25 years; accordingly, he has campaigned for his party, as if he were still the Republican leader in the House.

He is a loyal and sympathetic person; therefore, he understood the tragedy of Nixon and pardoned him, and kept most of the Nixon staff and cabinet in his

service. But while all this is understandable, and, in human terms, even admirable, the problems of the nation and the world go on, and the major criticism of Ford's first three months is that he has not organized himself or his administration to deal with them.

Key Questions

Ford is popular, precisely because he is so open and different from Nixon. He has that long, easy, loose American athletic stride and genuine approach to the American people. Even after he cut up the Democrats in his campaign speeches, they still like him personally. But his policies don't meet his problem, and even the members of his cabinet don't know where he is going, or who's going with him.

Nobody questions Ford's motives or his objectives, but the feeling in Washington is that his administration is slack and dispersed. He has been off on the political circuit, Kissinger has been off around the world, Secretary of Defense Schlesinger is now going off to Europe—all before they have gathered themselves together and sorted out their priorities.

The Democrats are no better. They may well have an even more dominant control of the Congress after the election, but

they are as divided as Ford himself. And, in human terms, even admirable, the problems of the nation and the world go on, and the major criticism of Ford's first three months is that he has not organized himself or his administration to deal with them.

What he has lacked in the first three months is a realization of his own strength. The country was sick of partisan politics, it longed for unity and directness and hoped that Ford would provide both.

His great opportunity, at Nixon's, was to restore a sense of decency, which he has done, to give a sense of order after years of violence and faction, which he has not yet done. Maybe after the election the publication of the unemployment figures, he will get it, finally to the realities. For more than a generation, the American people have lived through war and depression, partisan squabbles and political corruption. There is, therefore, a long way now for some simple honesty, the top, and a cabinet of intelligent and objective men, burdened by the prejudices of the past.

But Ford has not yet provided this sense of a new beginning his first three months. He tried to deal with a revoltary situation with the old ways and with traditional partisan arguments, and it is not work either for himself, his party, the country.

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By William Ellington

ANDON, Nov. 3 (AP-DJ).—Eurobond market is suffering from a new, and perhaps well-deserved, complaint—a shortage of funds for development contracts. In the past 18 months when investors were selling most of the time to buy money market instruments because short-term interest rates were high, the demand for bonds that short-term rates have reversed substantially, the process has reversed. And dealers, who trimmed their inventories to minimum, clearly do not have enough bonds to satisfy the demand. As a result, they have managed to keep prices up, and are avoiding what is left of inventories.

Investor appetite for new Eurobonds has become voracious. For example, a \$15-million (Canadian) option maturity is offered by the City of Quebec rose 10 cents in the first week before offering, and the price Friday to 108-1/2.

Options, which give investors the option of redeeming in five or any year thereafter until they were offered Oct. 10 at par plus 10 3/4 per cent.

Options can be sold for notes denominated in other currencies. Underwriters for, for example, that a 400-million Luxembourg franc, seven-year issue for the European Investment Bank at par bearing 6 per cent is already oversold.

But technically subscriptions have not closed.

The bank is offering a \$150-million option maturity issue of the Centrale de Coopération Economique, a French agency, among other things, helps

finance France's former African colonies.

The issue consists of equal amounts of three and eight-year notes. For the first five years, the notes are attached, meaning that the minimum unit investors can buy is \$2,000.

However, in the fifth year, the bonds become defeasible and can be traded separately. Moreover, investors will have the option of exercising the bonds during the fifth year or holding them until maturity. The coupon rate for both maturities is expected to be 10.25 per cent and the offering price par.

Underwriters expect the issue to sell well, especially considering that the five-year Eurobond market certificates of deposit can be bought at a yield of only 9.53 per cent.

Perhaps of interest to European investors is an offering in the United States of \$50 million of the European Coal and Steel Community's five-year notes in late November.

A specialized type of international issue is the 5-million Kuwaiti dinar, five-year offering of Ireland through a syndicate led by Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co.

Final terms were to be set Sunday in normal working day in Kuwait, but a 9-per-cent coupon rate and offering price of par was expected.

So far this year, the equivalent of about \$115 million of such Kuwaiti dinar notes have been placed internationally. Many European analysts now consider the increasing participation of Arab investors in the Eurobond market as a new source of strength for the market.

In the first 10 months of this

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Oct. 19	Latest Week	Prior Week	1973
Commodity Index	228.5	228.5	226.5	187.1
"Currency in circ."	\$75,626,000	\$75,546,000	\$65,984,000	
"Total loans	\$121,944,000	\$132,738,000	\$110,634,000	
Steel prod. (tons)	2,850,900	2,886,000	2,815,000	
Auto production	205,204	195,994	219,444	
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,844,000	8,645,000	8,330,000	
"Gas prod. (bil. cu ft.)	546,681	546,681	584,432	
"Elec Pwr. kw-hr.	34,827,000	34,360,000	33,990,000	
Pass. failures	193	193	249	

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Sept.	Prior Month	1973
Employed	\$8,528,000	\$8,187,000	\$5,133,000
Unemployed	\$1,712,000	4,874,000	4,240,000
Indef. Prodn.	123.5	122.1	124.2
Consumer income	\$1,744,000,000	\$1,165,208,000	\$1,008,400,000
"Money supply"	\$281,106,000	\$259,600,000	\$265,400,000
Cornst. price index	151.9	150.2	134.5
Consumer contrbts.	187	170	132
	Aug.	1972	
"Mfr's inventories"	\$139,250,000	\$134,731,000	\$114,940,000
"Exports"	\$5,576,000	\$5,307,000	\$5,642,000
"Imports"	\$9,501,900	\$8,423,000	\$4,019,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100 the consumers price index based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is the Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1987=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is the M2 money stock. Consumer prices are the CPI-U index reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems

year, a total of \$1377 billion of new investment income have been

new Eurobond issues have been floated. That amount is probably less than the volume of sinking-fund purchases so far this year. Consequently, if it is assumed that Arab states have been taking about one-third all new issues, the supply and demand equation looks decidedly positive as far as bond prices are concerned. Some analysts contend

	(7-15 Years)		
Oct. 31: 11.52 %	Oct. 23: 11.6 %		
Industrials (7-15 Years)			
Oct. 31: 11.70 %	Oct. 23: 11.8 %		
Industrials (3-7 Years)			
Oct. 31: 8.85 %	Oct. 23: 8.8 %		
Market Turnover			
Oct. 31: .	Oct. .		
Coded	\$125.2 mil.	\$135.5	
Buroclear	\$125.3 mil.	\$135.8	

Sales In	Net		Sales In	H
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Ailing Auto Industry Woes Could Spread

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—The American automotive industry, once the bellwether of the nation's mighty industrial machine, has been enmeshed in a progressively worsening recession for the last 12 months without exerting any major impact on the rest of the domestic economy. Now, however, a significant change may be evolving—and it could spell trouble for the myriad businesses and individuals linked directly or indirectly to the fortunes of the car manufacturers.

Very simply, the business climate seems to be deteriorating for the auto companies almost day-by-day, with further sales declines, production cutbacks, employee layoffs, plant closings, reduced capital spending, and the gloomy possibility of more of the same in the months ahead.

In years past, such bad news from Detroit would have created real havoc in the whole business world because their ripple effects would have been felt by a host of supplier industries and individuals almost immediately. Any political pressures would have become intense for actions to stem the tide.

This time—so far, at least—the ripples have not spread very broadly because the steel, aluminum, glass, fabric and other suppliers and manufacturers for autos have been enjoying the demand for their products from many new automotive customers in a shortage-plagued economy. And laid-off auto workers fare much better than other unemployed persons, with their 95 per cent of normal pay while idle, under this supplemental unemployment benefit program won in their wage negotiations some years ago.

If the devastating low auto sales volume in late September and early October (when the new

1975 models were being taken at an annual rate of only 6.5 million units) were to hold much longer, it would be disastrous for the auto industry and for the whole

Has the auto industry lost its pre-eminent position in the American economy? Not really, though its importance has diminished somewhat in relation to other sectors. But it is still big and important, employing some 750,000 workers itself and providing a livelihood, in normal circumstances, for an estimated 13 million job in allied business, according to its trade association.

The auto and trucking business ordinarily accounts for almost one-sixth of the gross national product.

Many of the supplier companies have caught up fairly well with their overall demand and may be much more vulnerable to decline.

The key question is whether the auto industry has reached, or is close to, the bottom in its business decline. Analysts are divided on the answer. And even the auto industry itself—normally supremely optimistic—displays a great deal of pessimism.

car buying, unquestionably, has been the sharp rise in the cost of a vehicle. Partly because of federally mandated safety and emission equipment, the price of

What can the government do, and what should it do, at this time to help an industry that admittedly is so important in a consumer-oriented economy? What can the auto industry itself do?

Unfortunately, in the short run there is little in the way of direct actions that the government can take, unless it agrees to postpone

New York Stock Market

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—Despite some unfavorable economic developments, the New York Stock Exchange managed to make a strong advance last week in moderate trading.

At the end of trading Friday the Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 29.09 points for the week and finished at 665.23. In the preceding week the Dow fell 18.69 points.

Most major groups of stocks rose last week. The strongest were the blue chips, glamour stocks and sugar issues. The sugar stocks, including Amstar, Sucrest, Amalgamated and Holly, benefited from further increases in sugar prices last week. The price of sugar has risen 200 per cent within the last year and 35 per cent during October.

Last week's uptrend occurred despite some negative news developments. These included the report that the government's index of leading business indicators fell 2.5 per cent in September, its biggest monthly drop since June, 1951, and the announcement by the Agriculture Department that farm prices rose 4 per cent in the month ended Oct. 15. Food prices have been blamed for fueling inflation. Inflation and high interest rates have been called the main culprits in the market's malaise this year.

Another depressant was the report on Thursday that the nation's money supply in the week ended Oct. 23 fell \$2.1 billion.

In the credit markets, corporate bond prices, helped by the prospect of still lower short-term rates, advanced last week to continue their month-long rally.

There are no excise taxes to be removed such as Detroit has requested. There were in mid-1971, when the new economic game plan of President Nixon called for elimination of the 7 per cent excise levy on new cars to spur consumer spending. That move proved to be a big tonic for a sluggish economy at that time.

The best hope now is that Washington persists in a program to get the overall rate of inflation down so that consumers have more disposable income and greater confidence. And it must push for greater supplies of energy and lower costs for it. Any drastic easing of credit would be inadvisable because of its inflationary consequences.

For its part, the auto industry will have to go forward with additional cost-reduction programs and perhaps a "hard sell" program to dispel the twin fears that have gripped potential customers—concern over the high price of new cars and over the feasibility of the new anti-pollution devices. With the price of used cars remaining high, the industry should be able to capitalize on the value of trade-ins in reducing the outlay for a new car.

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Continued on Page 11, Col.

Aaron Sheds Atlanta to Don Milwaukee Uniform in 1975

By Joseph Durso

TOKYO, Nov. 3 (NYT).—American baseball has some war in the Far East today. Henry Aaron, the sport's leading home-run hitter, was traded by the Atlanta Braves to the Milwaukee Brewers and he won a home-run contest against Sadaharu Oh, the "Babe Ruth" of Japan.

Aaron, who broke Ruth's record of 714 career home runs in April, won his power-hitting contest against Oh in a home-run contest before a sellout crowd of 50,000 persons in Korakuen Stadium. Then he solved a telephone call from Bud Selig, president of the Brewers, saying that a month of negotiations had just been completed and Aaron would join his career in the American League after 21 years in the National.

No mention was made of the 40-year-old outfielder's ambition to become the first black executive in baseball history. But, in an interview in the Atlanta Hotel here, Aaron alluded to his disappointment with Atlanta by saying: "To get to be a millionaire, you've got to step on people's toes. Disappointment I should have expected a long time ago. I had a good career in the Braves, now I'm only happy that some-

After Winning Home Run Contest in Far East

one would see fit to use me in more ways. We haven't talked about my becoming a general manager or anything other than playing baseball next season. But Bud Selig has been talking with my attorneys and I hope things will work out a lot better than in Atlanta.

"This is the first time I've ever been traded. If I was being traded to a city like Chicago or Philadelphia, I'd frown on it. But I'm going back to Milwaukee, in the city where I started my career. I'm going back home."

For 2 Players

To acquire Aaron and his salary of \$300,000 a year, the Brewers sent two players to Atlanta—Dave May, an outfielder and a minor league player who will be named later. In exchange, the Brewers returned baseball's home-run king to the city where he hit 398 of his 733 home runs from 1954 until the Braves left Milwaukee and moved to Atlanta 12 years later.

"This is a remarkable transaction in many

ways," Selig said. "We feel Henry is coming home. We are delighted to get a player who is undoubtedly the greatest of his generation. He can help our club as a designated hitter and in other areas."

Bill Bartholomay, chairman of the board of the Braves, who changed managers in July without promoting Aaron to the job, said: "The Braves are happy to give Hank this opportunity to become a designated hitter with the Brewers. Needless to say, he is the greatest of the Braves players."

"When Bud Selig called me," Aaron said, "I was too sleepy to get all the details. But I have done nothing to encourage talk about becoming a general manager or anything like that. I didn't talk to the Braves or anybody. All I know is that I'm happy to be going back home."

"I'm going to spring training and see if I can still play. I'm going to try to help Milwaukee in the field, try to help win some games. I have to talk with Del Crandall [the manager], and if he thinks I can help by playing the outfield, or being a designated hitter, fine. He makes out the lineup.

"Bud Selig and I used to attend games together before he even got the Milwaukee club. And I played with Crandall on the Braves in Milwaukee, in a city that was perhaps the greatest baseball town in the country. I happened to share in it, and I'm happy I can finish my career there."

"I'm sure a lot of things are involved other than my playing. I'm not even sure I can play next year—with new pitchers, new towns, a whole new ball game for me. But it's a tremendous challenge. It's not like going back to West Palm Beach for spring training. But I'm going to do the best I can."

Power Match

"If I find I can't play baseball, I'm man enough to walk away from it. I always have. But I'm a baseball player, and I don't know of anything else right now."

After Aaron's power match against Sadaharu Oh, both agreed that "it doesn't prove anything." Both were resolutely swinging for the fences.

Each player was allowed to hit 20 balls—five in each of four "innings" against his own batting-practice pitcher—and Aaron, after a slow start, hit 10 out of the park while Oh reached the seats with nine.



United Press International

In NFL Activity

Bills Knock Off Patriots, 29-28

OXFORD, Mass., Nov. 3 (UPI).—John Leybold kicked his third field goal of the game, a 47-yarder at the start of the fourth quarter, and the Buffalo Bills edged a last-minute field-goal snuff by New England's John Smith today to give the Bills a 29-28 victory over the Patriots in a sole possession of first place in the AFC East.

Leybold's winning kick came seconds into the final period, as the Bills had moved the 1 to the New England 22. The 4 called straight through the lights.

New England, which lost its 4th game of the season two weeks ago, 30-28 at Buffalo, recovered an O.J. Simpson fumble in the third quarter with a 4:30 remaining. Quarterback Jim Fassel moved the Patriots to the field 29, where the drive ended, Smith, who earlier had scored a 47-yard field goal, attempted one from the 46, but the kick was blocked by Earl Edwards, a linebacker from Washington.

Washington had given the Bills a 16-21 lead 6:23 into the third quarter when he intercepted a 10-yard pass from Fassel at the 46. The Patriots then ran 73 yards the right side to put the Bills in the lead for the first time since the game.

Others 27, Jets 22

In New York, Willie Rodgers rushed over from the one with 5:30 remaining to give Houston 27-22 victory over the Jets. Rodgers extended the Jets' losing streak to six games.

The Jets had taken a 22-20 lead on Bobby Bowyer's 35-yard field goal with 3:37 to go. Dan Pastorini threw a 50-yard pass to Ken Burroughs to give the Jets three and Rodgers played over from the winning touchdown two plays later.

The victory marked the first in three years that the Jets have won consecutive games and left them with a 3-5 record.

The Jets fell to 1-7.

Butter's 46-yard field goal, longest of the year, at the 14:30 mark gave Houston a 20-19 lead before Bowyer, who missed extra points, put the Jets in a 14-17 hole.

Earlier in the game, a 29-20 TD pass to rookie Billy Brown and Zeke Moore had a 14-10 interception return for Houston's first score. Joe Namath's touchdown passes of 20 yards to Jackson and 43 yards to Knight and Emerson ran 112 yards for a TD.

Light made a leaping catch, kicking the ball away from in mid-air and falling into end zone to give the Jets a lead with 77 seconds left.

Lions 19, Saints 14

Detroit, defensive corner Levi Johnson returned a

47-yard punt for a TD.

Triumph Defeats

for Crown

French Tennis

IS, Nov. 3 (UPI).—American Brian Gottfried beat his

man Eddie Dibbs, 6-3, 6-7, 6-0, today to win the French

Tennis Championship and

franc (\$9,000) in prize

money. Gottfried, 22, had upset third-

seeded American Ashe in the

final. He was closely fought

minimum of errors during

shanked field goal 78 yards for a touchdown and defensive back

field partner Len Barney set up

another with a 38-yard interception

return to guide the Lions to a

rain-soaked 19-14 victory over

New Orleans.

Johnson's touchdown, which

proved to be the game-winner,

gave Detroit a 16-0 lead with

more than 42 minutes remain-

ing in the contest.

"The Saints had just driven

from their own 33 to the Lions' 25

before Bill McCloud was called

in for a field-goal try. His

kick barely made it over the heads

of the interior linemen, with

Johnson grabbing it in mid-air

and racing down the right side-

lines for the touchdown.

The Lions scored the only two

times they had the ball in the

first quarter, first on a 37-yard

field goal by Earl Mann and

next on a five-yard pass from

Bill Munson to Ron Jesse.

Vikings 17, Bears 9

At Chicago, Fran Tarkenton

passed on two Chicago miscues

in a pair of touchdowns, passes

and a 17-0 victory to keep Min-

nesota three games ahead in the

Central Division of the National

Football Conference.

The Vikings started off as if

they were going to "check" their

passing game, putting two light

ends into the lineup and relying

on the line moves of Chuck

Foreman and Dave Odom.

But about all that got them

was a 25-yard first-quarter field

goal by Fred Goetz on a 37-yard

pass to John Gilliam and four

yards to Stu Volz.

Both times, it was the Bears

who put the Vikings on the way

to the Chicago goal line.

First, a fake field-goal attempt,

backfired when holder Norm

Rodgers tried to run with the

ball and was tackled on the

Viking 25.

Then rookie Ken Grandberry

fumbled a Gary Huff pass when

Wally Hilgenberg tackled him and

Jeff Simon recovered on the

Bears 25. Both errors led to

touchdowns.

Redskins 17, Packers 6

At Green Bay, Washington

with quarterback Sonny Jurgensen

ailing—used a rock-hard

defense and a pair of intercep-

tions to down the Packers, 17-6.

The interceptions, off Green

Bay starter Jack Concannon, led

to 10 Redskins points and helped



Associated Press

NAVAL BLOCKADE—John Sturges (dark jersey) of Navy blocks pass intended for Notre Dame's Pete Demmerle.

Auto Race Format Change Is Asked

By Michael Katz

NEW YORK, Nov. 3 (NYT).—A year ago, the International Race of Champions seemed like a good gimmick—putting several world-class drivers in identical cars to determine the "best." It has succeeded so well there are now calls for the format to be changed.

"At least two of the races should be run somewhere overseas, where there is a greater appreciation of a driver's talents," says Jackie Stewart, the former world champion, who is helping a broadcasting company cover the series.

Emerson Fittipaldi, the current world champion who leads the series, adds: "It's too much for the States. It should be made into a worldwide motor sports event."

Whether IROC is "too good" for Americans seems questionable and the success of the series in places like Michigan, California, and Florida would seem to indicate that at least three states appreciate good driving.

The reaction of Stewart and Fittipaldi, who both live in Switzerland, is not totally foreign. There is an almost snobbish disregard for American racing abroad, especially of the oval type. The IROC series might do well to erase that image by making foreign drivers aware that there is more to driving an oval course than "putting your foot to the floor and turning left."

More interesting

Stewart's idea would be to have a couple of IROC races on European road courses. It might be more interesting, however, if Europeans were given an opportunity to see the series, to have an oval race over there.

"The series as it is presently set up does not determine a world champion," says Fittipaldi.

who having won the world championship in grand prix racing, will not be the first to admit that there just might be another way to determine the title.

There are some great inequities in the series, however. Oval racing, no matter how important Indianapolis and Daytona may be to Americans, is virtually unknown overseas. If the IROC series ever became a championship-determining event, it would have to stop going round and round and make some more right turns to be fair.

The idea of "equally prepared" cars is not wholly satisfying, either. Drivers of open-cockpit machines, like those used in Indianapolis or in formula one, are at a disadvantage in heavier sports cars. And this year's Chevrolet Camaros, supposedly equally prepared by Mark Donohue, seem to be unequal—the black Camaro has won the first three IROC races with Bobby Unser on the oval course at Michigan International Speedway and with Fittipaldi and Bobby Allison last weekend at Riverside's road course.

The final of this year's series is set for Daytona Speedway's half-banked oval on Feb. 14. It scheduled can be worked out, it is to be hoped that the 1975-76 series will make at least one stop overseas.

Yancey, Sneed Are Leading 3d Round of PGA Team Golf

By John S. Radosta

LAKE BUENA VISTA, Fla., Nov. 3 (NYT).—PLAYING what they call "a game of total partnership in the most enjoyable kind of golf," Bert Yancey and Ed Sneed took a one-stroke lead yesterday in the third round of the Professional Golfers Association team championship, shooting a 9-under-par 63.

After 54 holes, their score was 180, or 27 under par for the Magnolia Course of the Walt Disney World. Right behind them were Joe Porter and Bob Zender, who shot 66 in what Zender described as "our worst round as a team."

Another stroke back at 191, or 26 under par, was a cluster of three teams—Bobby Nichols and Gay Brewer, each of whom has won previous tournaments in this series with other partners; Hubert Green and B.R. McLendon,

Indianapolis or in formula one, are at a disadvantage in heavier sports cars. And this year's Chevrolet Camaros, supposedly equally prepared by Mark Donohue, seem to be unequal—the black Camaro has won the first three IROC races with Bobby Unser on the oval course at Michigan International Speedway and with Fittipaldi and Bobby Allison last weekend at Riverside's road course.

The final of this year's series is set for Daytona Speedway's half-banked oval on Feb. 14. It scheduled can be worked out, it is to be hoped that the 1975-76 series will make at least one stop overseas.

The idea of "equally prepared" cars is not wholly satisfying, either. Drivers of open-cockpit machines, like those used in Indianapolis or in formula one, are at a disadvantage in heavier sports cars. And this year's Chevrolet Camaros, supposedly equally prepared by Mark Donohue, seem to be unequal—the black Camaro has won the first three IROC races with Bobby Unser on the oval course at Michigan International Speedway and with Fittipaldi and Bobby Allison last weekend at Riverside's road course.

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In College Football

Irish Find Middies Difficult

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3 (NYT).—With an offer of more than \$600,000 to appear in the Orange Bowl and one of more than \$500,000 from the Sugar Bowl hanging in the balance, Notre Dame scratched and scrambled back yesterday to score two touchdowns in the final period and beat a spectacular Navy team, 14-6, at Veterans Stadium.

The Irish will not announce their own pick-of-bowl game until and unless they beat Pittsburgh two weeks hence, according to Edward (Moose) Krause, Notre Dame director of athletics. But Navy put a scare into Notre Dame and bowl representatives from the Orange and Sugar classics by leading, 6-0, until 4:56 of the fourth period.

It was Notre Dame's place-kicker, Dave Reese, who got the winning yard by a successful conversion kick after Tom Clements threw a six-yard pass to Pete Demmerle for the Irish's first touchdown. But it was a pair of heroic Navy kickers who dominated the game for well over 45 minutes of action and nearly gave the Middies their second major upset of the season.

Navy beat Penn State, 7-6, in the second game of the season with the margin provided by Steve Dykes's extra point. That place-kicker provided all of Navy's points yesterday with field goals of 48 yards (a Navy record) and 37 yards.

An even bigger kicking star for Navy was John Stunfleben, the Middies' senior punter. Taking only a little half-step before kicking, this son of a retired Navy commander booted Notre Dame into trouble and time again and averaged 48 yards on 11 kicks.

Penn State 24, Maryland 17

At University Park, Pa., with scouts representing five of the nation's important bowl games watching, Penn State edged the University of Maryland, 24-17, and was assured of a post-season game.

The Nittany Lions had to go without their defensive captain, halfback Jim Bradley, who was out with a knee injury suffered last week.

Bradley's replacement, 188-pound Jeff Hile, proved to be the outstanding performer in the first half. The speedy junior half-back came up with two touchdowns on intercepted passes to help the Lions to a 21-14 halftime lead.

Ohio St. 49, Illinois 7

At Columbus, Woody Hayes achieved his 200th college football coaching victory and Ohio State's junior sensation Archie Griffin set a national rushing record, leading the top-ranked Buckeyes to a 49-7 Big-10 victory over Illinois.

Quarterback Cornelius Greene passed for two touchdowns and ran for another to engineer the triumph for Hayes, 61, who has coached 200 victories, 60 defeats and 8 ties in his 29 college seasons. Griffin had 144 yards rushing for the day, his 18th straight 100-plus regular-season performance, breaking the old college record.

Alabama 35, Mississippi St. 0

At Tuscaloosa, Leroy Cook blocked a kick and Mike Dubose ran 56 yards with the ball to trigger fourth-ranked Alabama to a 35-0 victory over Mississippi State.

Coupled with Auburn's 35-14 loss to Florida, the victory put the Crimson Tide in command for an unprecedented fourth Eastern Conference crown as the only team left without an SEC loss.

Florida 25, Auburn 14

At Gainesville, running backs Jimmy Dubose and Tony Green showed up Auburn's vaunted defense, giving

